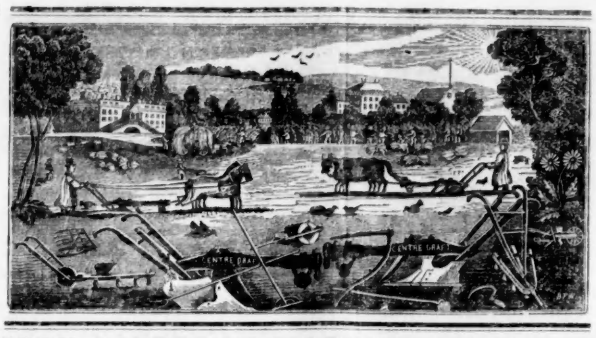
# CULTIVATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

Office over No. 29 State Street.


# VATOR.

WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

Entrance in Congress Square.

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**BOSTON CULTIVATOR,**

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ms, $2 00 in advance.—If payment is delayed ths 25 cents will be added,—if delayed a year will be added to the $2 00.—Any representa- agents or others, varying from these, must not rded.

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ms of ADVERTISING—for three insertions, or less, 75 cts., over five, and not exceeding 1 00; over nine, and not exceeding fourteen, ever fourteen, and not exceeding eighteen, one sixth part of the above prices for each in- after the three first.


## RICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

### K-FARMING---FANCY FARMING.

r readers know that a few weeks e published a list of the premiums d by the Massachusetts Agricultural ty for the best farms, implements, and that we ventured to make some s and comments in regard to a pre- of 75 dollars offered for the best h that would leave the sod standing wise, or obliquely!

e wondered to see such a premium, had never before been offered to nowledge, and though we well knew ome had been directed, in the plough- atches at Brighton, 15 or 16 years o throw one furrow on to another, lay them shingle fashion, as it was , still we did not suspect that there be any serious effort made to in- us to lay our furrows in that man- We treated it then as a mere whim e one who had not *seen much ser-* nd we have not since heard of any ploughing as this at any of our es.

When, therefore, we saw so large a um offered for a plough that should e sod on one edge, and leave it , we concluded there must be some ke in the hand bill that was sent us copied into our paper. We made inquiry, and many of our friends ered, and teazed us to ascertain such a plough could be wanted for, e could get no clue to the mystery. We were truly mortified to see a pre- offered in old Massachusetts for a plough—a plough that would leave ork half finished! We well knew trong prejudices existing in the farm- ommunity against looking into a or a paper, for any instruction on bject of farming; and we have felt ng desire, as far as in our power, away this prejudice. And for this se we have uniformly endeavored to a line between whimsical projects structions to farmers,—often found up in books or folded in papers,— al improvements founded on actual iments. And we have ever endeav- o confine the odious and unpopular , "book-farming" and "fancy farm- o the former class of writings.

s must have appeared obvious to all have been at the trouble to look into ditorial course; for while we were g, and selecting weekly from the writers, and publishing to thousands, ly our paper, but *books* on the sub- none could suppose we wished to all written authority on the science ming. We did not apprehend that ould take offence at our attempts to e the opprobrious term, "book-farm- to whimsical schemes, and untested ies, unless it might be those who busy in recommending such schemes. such people we never calculated to o.

e can never expect to suit all, but re sorry we have given offence to PRINCE, Esq. of Jamaica Plain, for s for years past been very active in pting to introduce improvements in griculture. And whether he belongs at class of advisers which most of ractical farmers denominate, "book- ers," or not, will more fully appear they are informed that Mr. Prince s himself to be the prime mover and gator of the proposed premium of 75 rs for the best plough to set a sod up wise!!

hether it may not be owing to such sitions as these that our *practical* farmers entertain a little *shyness*—or as it is often written, *prejudice*—on the subject of book-farming, and think they can get along better without guides, than with such as have not yet learned the way, we submit the question to all who ever saw a plough in the furrow. But from some cause or other, the fact cannot be denied that most of the farmers of Massachusetts have, in former years, been unwilling to consult a book or a paper on the subject of improvement in farming.

Writers have often complained of this, but they have not accounted for it. If farmers had never been led astray by wild theories and foreign schemes, not applicable to our climate, our soils, and our markets; we hardly think they would be more shy of listening to improved modes of husbandry, though appearing in a printed form, than any other classes of men are, unless we take the ground that they are more stupid, and this we deny. This shyness of written instruction must be accounted for in some way—and while we ascribe it wholly to the fact that of the number of those writers who have given directions on the subject, more than one half were closet men, and had but very little practical knowledge, we leave it to our friend, Mr. Prince, to account for it in some better manner.

Mr. Prince, in last week's number of the New England Farmer, page 13th, says, in speaking of this paper, "I am sorry to see the editor of an agricultural paper still using the term *fancy farmers* or *book-farmers*——what are editors of papers doing but disseminating their weekly papers, the chief contents of which are but copies from books, or other papers." In another section he gives us to understand that he takes but one paper, the New England Farmer, and is well satisfied with that. We thought these two sections should go together to explain his meaning.

After stating that it was at his request that the above premium was inserted in the list, Mr. Prince proceeds: "In our ploughing matches at Brighton, ONE of the chairmen of those committees usually directed the ploughman *to lay the furrow slice on edge*. You will perceive, sir, notwithstanding the sneering of the afore named editor, I am not to be laughed out of my ploughing notions, which are not of yesterday."

Now we have done!—We despair,—for if we cannot, when we have 99 in a 100 to help us, laugh our friend out of his half ploughing scheme, we will try no other method; we never gain by quarrelling; laughing is our last gun, and though he once called it *"sneering,"* he was then clearly off of his track, for we never once suspected we knew the proposer of the premium,—exposing the defects of a system, is not necessarily exposing the defects of a person—we may oppose the *schemes* of a friend.

But our friend in his last section says "he is sorry," and we are ready to forgive him. We know how to account for his erroneous plan of ploughing, for he owns in the first section of his "greeting" that he has "never seen three numbers of our paper since its first publication!!" This is odd enough, and we scarce know how to account for it! A paper that in eighteen months has obtained a much larger circulation than any farming paper in Massachusets ever did, not seen by so ardent a patron, and so devoted an improver of the husbandry of the State for twenty years past! He should not wonder that *poor* farmers are shy of book-farming, when he sets so bad an example.

But we are quite certain our friend knows not what he has lost by so long neglecting our amusing, "laughing," paper. And should he ever resolve to take ours in addition to *the one* he now takes, he would be able to look on two sides of a question as readily as he can now look on two sides of a furrow that he has taught to sit up edgewise.

DRY WEATHER. The surface of the earth has become quite dry throughout the County of Middlesex.

### HOLLISTON.

This is one of the good farming towns in the south part of Middlesex county; and latterly the inhabitants have engaged largely in manufactures. Holliston was settled with a small number of inhabitants about the year 1710. It then composed a part of Sherburne. In 1724 there were thirty-four families, and finding it inconvenient to go to Sherburne meeting they petitioned that town to set them off and it was amicably done.

This town lies about 24 miles S. W. from Boston. It is not mountainous but has a surface just about as uneven as the farmer likes. The soil is not sandy nor clayey—the vallies are easily tilled and the hills afford excellent pasturage.—Very little broken or waste land lies within its limits and of course all parts may be cultivated to advantage.

A branch of Charles River rises in this town and affords a good mill seat. The whole town is well watered and farmers have no complaint to make on that score. The manufacturing business which has been there introduced within twenty years has made a home market for a great part of the farm produce and in consequence of this and the demand for building lots near the centre, lands are held higher in Holliston village than in most towns in that section of the State. Vacant lots, more than a dozen years back, were sold for four hundred dollars per acre and since that time they have been held much higher.

The farmers in Holliston are very intelligent and they are actively seeking to make greater improvement in their modes of cultivation. They are ready enough to laugh at new schemes that in their view are impracticable but none are more ready to adopt new modes of culture when there seems a good prospect of making the same profitable. The dairy in this town has been well attended to, and from this, connected with the raising of pork, many farmers have become wealthy. It was once a common saying that cream might be skimmed from the surface of the Holliston wells and made into butter! This was a positive truth though we once wondered at the story—it was no joke or wild fancy—it was a serious matter of fact! The richness of the cream on the surface of the well was principally owing to the upsetting of a jar of cream placed in the well to cool. The good dairy-woman, in a fever, desired her husband to dip out a part of the contents of the well before the cream went all to the bottom, so that it might be saved for the hogs—but he was a philosopher—he waited until all was quiet, then called for the skimmer, went down deliberately and skimmed the well.

The pastures of this town have now been cropped for many years and where nothing has been applied as a dressing they yield less than half what they once did. Some mode must be adopted to improve our pastures, and some of our Holliston neighbors intend to try our plan of ploughing a part in the month of August and seeding directly to grass again.—Plaster will help most of the hilly lands of Holliston, and all who have not tried it will do well to procure a small quantity.—We think we cannot be mistaken as to the operation of it on these hills.

MANUFACTURES OF HOLLISTON.

This town has run on so rapidly in this line that we are not sure we can keep pace with their improvements. The boot and shoe, and straw business have collected a body of enterprising manufacturers in the centre of this town and built it up to look like a city. In 1837 no less than $241,000 worth of boots and shoes, and $33,000 worth of straw bonnets were manufactured, employing no less than 312 males and 150 females on the boots and shoes.

There is a woollen mill in town, and leather, chairs, cabinet ware, combs, ploughs, locks, clothing, wagons and harnesses are also here manufactured—the whole value in that year amounting to $335,948 in value. And the number of inhabitants was only 1775. In addition to the above manufactures we should name that of brogans which employed in that year three hundred, men, women and children.

Holliston took its name from Thomas Hollis, of London, one of the patrons of the University at Cambridge—one of the college buildings is called from him, Hollis Hall. Mr. James Stone was the first pastor of the church which was gathered here in 1723. Joshua Prentiss succeeded him in 1743, and Timothy Dickinson was ordained a successor in 1789. Mr. D. was a man of much credulity and some wagish farmers would impose great stories upon him for the purpose of hearing him retail them out to his parishioners. One of his parish spun as long and as tough a yarn as any you hear in the agricultural newspapers; he said he hoed an acre of corn—mowed and carted two loads of hay, three bads of rye, one of oats, and drinked nothing all the time but boiled cider and rum, and, said he, "when I went home I could not see my barn, that is true, I assure ye Mr. Dickinson."

PUBLIC AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

There are now two churches in Holliston, one Congregational and one Methodist. There is also a handsome and convenient Town House. The principal street, a very handsome one, runs near north and south for about one mile, and some very neat white houses line it for a great part of that distance. On the whole few country towns present a handsomer appearance than the village of Holliston, and nothing is wanting to render it quite beautiful but rows of trees and side-walks on that part of the street which has been recently built.

[From the Albany Cultivator.]

### VALUABLE IMPORTED STOCK.

One of the most important importations of cattle and sheep that has ever taken place in this country, has been made by the Hon. Erastus Corning of this city, and Wm. H. Sotham of Jefferson county. It consists, as will be seen by the list given in another part of this paper, of twelve cows, calves and heifers, and twenty-five sheep. The cattle are of the Hereford breed, from Herefordshire, and the very best animals that could be selected. The sheep are of large size, being the Cotswold cross with the Bakewell, and probably as fine animals of the kind as ever imported. No one can avoid being struck with the extraordinary size of the cows, their fine forms, and their muscular development, denoting strength and power, and showing the basis of the reputation which the Herefords formerly had for working cattle, and now have for feeding. The expense of the importation was nearly eight thousand dollars.

The attention of cattle breeders has, within a few years, been much directed in England to the improved Herefords, and principally in consequence of the numerous prizes which these cattle have taken at the great Cattle Shows of Smithfield, and lately at the Fairs of the English Agricultural Society. Although they have not, in general, reached the great weight of some of the Improved Durhams, yet the rapidity with which they take on flesh, the superior excellence of the beef, and their early maturity, render them great favorites with the English feeders, and the Michaelmas Fair of Hereford, is one of the finest shows of cattle in that kingdom. We copy the following from the Encyclopedia, published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, vol. xii. article *Herefordshire*, as an accurate account of the general qualities of the breed:

"The prevalent breed of cattle is that for which this county is justly celebrated: their color is red, with white or mottled faces, and frequently white along the back and about the legs. Good milkers are occasionally found among the cows, and it is possible that a race might be reared from this stock, that would be useful for the pail, but dairy farming is never practiced here, and the milk of the cows, which are kept only for breeding, is given to the calves. It was formerly the custom to work the oxen at three or four years old, and to feed and send them to market at five; but there is now a complete change of system. The oxen are no longer worked, but are commonly fed when they are two years old, and sent to market before they are three: their early maturity and the readiness with which they fatten, make them suited for this system of farming. Graziers from the south and the middle of England drive a large number of this popular stock from the Hereford Candlemas and October Fairs. The Hereford ox feeds more readily than the Devon, and in proportion to the quantity of food consumed, lays on a greater weight of flesh than a Durham ox; the result of a trial of this kind may be seen at page 34 of Youatt's 'Cattle.' That the flesh of the Herefords is of a finer quality than the Durhams, is proved by the superior price per stone which it obtains in the Smithfield market."

Comparatively few of the Herefords have as yet been introduced into this country. Mr. Bement, of this city, has a bull and a cow of this breed, which are fine animals; the Hon. W. C. Rives, of Virginia, and the Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, have made importations of these animals, and they have been in their possession so long, that either of these gentlemen could speak fully of their value as compared with the Short Horns, in the points of feeding, milk, and endurance of our climate; and we think at this time, when attention is turned to the subject, they would confer a great benefit on the American public, by stating the results of their experience, and their opinions with regard to these cattle. We need not say we should be happy to be the medium of presenting such history and opinions to the public.

We have presented these remarks, in the hope of eliciting from some who are qualified for the task, a discussion of the comparative merits of the Herefords and the Short Horns; and their adaptation to our country for the purposes of feeding and the dairy. Both are valuable breeds; the question to be decided is, which, in all respects, is the most proper for us.

[From the Maine Cultivator.]

### KEEP THE AIR SWEET.

At this season of the year when vegetable and other decompositions is going rapidly on, take as much pains to keep the air sweet about your premises, as you would to keep your houses and bodies clean. For surely the impurities that enter the system through the respiratory organs, are as pestilential as mere dirt that may adhere externally.

In the first place, be careful to bury deep in the earth all putrid animals or meats. The soil will absorb the offensive effluvia and thus acquire richness, while noxious influences are withheld from the atmosphere. To your sink drains, that may not be often conveniently dug and cleaned out, and also to the hog yard and another place, make frequent applications of quick lime, or, what is better, chloride of lime. This will absorb, measurably the bad vapors, and leave the atmosphere untainted. Then go into your cellar and hunt out every old vegetable that is decomposing, and remove it to the hog yard, make the cellar as clean as possible, and apply to the walls and ceiling a good coat of white-wash. Nothing is a surer cause of cholera morbus, dysentary and other summer complaints, than an impure cellar under the house you live in. See to it that you have the air in that as clean and sweet as it is in your parlor. If you took the precaution, last winter, to deposite a large mass of thick ice in a cavity or other place in the cellar, you will now realize the benefit of it; not only as an excellent affair for keeping meats, butter and milk sweet for a long time, but as preventing decomposition in the cellar and furnishing a cool air, which, as it ascends through the crevices of the floor, will keep your room cool.

White-wash should also be well applied to your room ceilings, and to all your outhouses.

A person who takes these laudable precautions to preserve the free air in and about his premises, and who raises his windows before the morning sun appears, to ventilate his house well with clear and cool air, will stand a good chance to avoid the summer complaints which are often so fatal in families, and save himself a doctor's bill, and what is of infinitely more consequence, perhaps may also save the lives of the cherished members of his household.

### PLANTING TREES ON CLAYEY SOIL.

"Messrs. Editors:—Will you be so good as to inform me of the best method of planting out fruit trees on a clayey soil?
C. F. C."

A clayey soil is unsuitable for fruit trees, but by draining, deep digging and manuring may be made tolerable. Thorough and deep draining, is, however, essential, and without this, all attempts to cultivate fruit on such a soil will prove more or less a failure. On such soils, also, the holes for the reception of the roots must be made broad, and filled with rich surface soil, or such as will be permeable to the roots. The holes should be at least from six to eight feet across, that there may be ample space for the young roots to spread before the poorer soil is encountered. In planting trees, imitate nature, and do not plant too deep, certainly on tenacious soils. The roots of all plants shun stagnant water, with the exception of a small class; and it is particularly fatal to fruit. In some parts of Belgium, where a clay soil prevails, a trench seven or eight feet in width, and two or three feet in depth is made across the field or fruit garden, filled in with permeable richer soil, and in this the rows of trees are planted, the continued trench carrying off the surplus waters. [Albany Cultivator.

*Indian corn* looks well and seems pleased with the warm weather.

[From the Albany Cultivator.]

### RECLAIMED MEADOWS.

There are in all parts of our country more or less lands called swamps, bogs, or bog-meadows, as they may happen to be bare, or productive of a little worthless grass. Now such spots are usually the richest part of a farm, being points on which for ages the most valuable parts of the surrounding fields, the salts, manures, and fertile mould, have been centered, and where they have been preserved as in close reservoirs ready to reward the hand and the labor, that directed by skill, should endeavor to turn them to account in the cultivation of land.

One of the surest indications of an improved agriculture in this country, is the notices that frequently meet our eyes in the contemporary journals, as well as those furnished for the Cultivator, of the reclamation of these long neglected places, and their extreme productiveness when brought under cultivation. They are found not only to be reservoirs of the richest manures, requiring only to have the acidity which such wet places are sure to give the vegetable matter collected in them, corrected by lime, or fermentation, by mixture with other manures, but by proper treatment, to be capable of giving crops of roots or grass of the most luxuriant kind.

If it is desirable to convert the earth of these natural meadows into manure, the best method is to draw it in the summer or fall to the barn yard, which should be covered to the depth of at least a foot, with the transported material. This will absorb the liquid manure of the yards, be mixed by the feet of the animals, with the long manure made from waste stalks, hay, straw, &c., and in the spring, when wanted for the crops, will be found more valuable than barn yard manure usually is.

If it is desired to cultivate the earth where it is, or convert the swamp into first rate tillable land, thorough draining in every part must be attended to, or nothing can be done to advantage. If made dry enough for the plough, let the surface be fully pulverized with that implement. If bogs or brush abound, they must be grubbed and burned; and a dressing of lime or ashes, or even mere common sand or gravel, will produce an excellent effect. The expense of reclaiming such Lands is considerable at the outset, but if well performed, the first crop will usually pay for the improvement; the land will generally be doubled or trebled in value; and not unfrequently a source of malaria and disease removed from a farm or neighborhood. The reports on reclaimed meadows in the Transactions of the Essex County Agricultural Society, show the importance of this improvement most decisively, and the successful results should stimulate all who have such lands, to reclaim them without delay.

All agree that this is, so far, the best corn season that we have had since 1831. Ours was not planted till a fortnight after the usual time,—it is rather a late sort—and yet it began to show spindles in June. We made one mistake, however in the cultivation this year, which it is too late to repent of. The honest paddy whom we trusted to deposite the manure in the hill—that from the vault—was so generous that he gave a quantity that actually stimulated nearly half of the planting, to death, or nearly so. There is such a thing as having too much of a good thing. Our field this year, betrays some mortifying inequalities; but we believe it will yet all bring up and give us in autumn a generous harvest. [Maine Cultivator.

We have seldom known well cultivated corn to suffer much with drouth unless the planter put a heap of manure in the hill instead of incorporating it with the soil.—We beg our brother Cultivator to try at least one row without a pile of muck in the hill.

ALL VEGETABLES USEFUL FOR SOMETHING. Travellers say, that there is not a useless vegetable or even weed in all China. A dead nettle is converted into cloth—paper is made from the straw of rice—the cup of the acorn dies black—the leaves of a certain description of ash, answer in part, the purposes of the mulberry for the silk worm. In this way the occupations of people are infinitely diversified. For instance in every village as large as Pittsfield, and perhaps smaller, there ought to be regular gardening as an occupation. In this way, the Mechanics get better fruits and vegetables and for a less price. It is the natural advantage of the division of labor. In living so much as our laboring people do upon beef, pork, and potatoes, they study neither health or economy. They do not seem to understand that animal food is by far the dearest. [Sedgwick's Address.

Gardeners know that plants can be brought up on water, air and light, without earth, and they will flower, but bear no fruit.—So it is with girls in whose education there is no proportion of solid matter.

# THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1850.

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**OTIS BREWER,**
**Proprietor of the Cultivator,**
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ON OUR FOURTH PAGE: On Domestic Employment.—Method of Restoring Life to the Drowned; this should be borne in mind by all persons; the usual treatment is barbarous, and unphilosophical.—Young Mechanics.—Statue of Washington.—Ancestors of Washington.—Central America.—Early Marriages.—Whipping Dandies.—The Upright and the Downright Man.—Vulgar Notions.—An Ideal Orator.—The Cobra de Capello.—Animal Sagacity, &c


## THE YOUNG MAIDEN.

We accidentally cast our eyes on a pretty little volume with this title, written by Rev. A. B. Muzzey, of Cambridgeport Mr. M. is the author of several small volumes written for the edification of the young, two of which—"The Young Man's Friend;" and "Sunday School Guide," we had already seen

Mr. M. in former days was favorably known as a preacher in the first Congregational Society, in Framingham. For about three years he ministered to the spiritual wants of the people there, and then ill health induced him, much to the regret of all his hearers, to ask a dismission from the parish.

The volume before us must prove particularly interesting and useful to that class of our population to which it is addressed. The author has taken no superficial glance at the female character. He has considered the intellectual, moral, and physical character of the sex in general, and has noted the errors of those who fancy "that marriage is the end of life;" warning them that they often fail "of being better," by engaging in matrimonial bonds; and persuading them that there is a condition in life far less enviable than that of "old maids."

The author most pointedly condemns the frivolous pursuits of many in high life, and the apology for an education which numbers have obtained at some of our schools. He insists that every one "in this land of pecuniary adventure and adversity" should be taught to do something useful; and to show the shittings of fortune, reminds us that, "A lady who had once rode in her own carriage, and lived in Eastern splendor, was seen not long since seated in Broadway, New York, selling nuts to the passengers."

We are pleased with the directness and the boldness of language in which Mr. M. speaks of those who would be thought the only genteel portion of creation—of "the servants of fashion, who must never be known as industrious"—"who must be always at leisure for the morning call, and the evening levee." "Of circles in which nothing would prove so fatal to a lady's reputation for gentility as the character of a working woman—the more idle and dependant in others the greater the renown."

He says, "To be in high repute she must feign an ignorance of every kind of employment. To be a good housewife, to understand every domestic duty is degrading in the extreme—it is thought a proof of vulgarity to be acquainted with ordinary things. Pride is taken in egregious mistakes as to certain persons, places and pursuits. To show a knowledge of what is done beyond her own caste would lie to forfeit one's rank and would expel her from the highest circles in society."

In speaking of the evils to which young ladies are exposed from their "insatiable thirst for applause" he says, "It is nothing to such that hundreds are won so long as a single heart refuses them homage—we are told that Elizabeth of England, who referred every thing to self was even jealous of the beauty and the dress of her maids of honor. When advanced in years the sight of her face in a mirror would throw her into transports of rage, and so exasperated did she become as finally to lay her mirror wholly aside.'

We seriously think the old queen, in this, went one step beyond our own seekers for idolatry. We once heard of a single lady who dashed her mirror to the floor for daring to tell her the truth—but she did not lay it wholly aside, for she found that the unbroken corner, *which did not cast direct reflections*, gave her a better countenance than the whole glass, and she ever cherished it afterwards as the most ingenuous flatterer she had known.

Mr. Muzzey gives to maidens some excellent rules by which they may distinguish between the different characters of gentlemen who may associate with them; and he thinks it important "that they should be somewhat particularly acquainted with a variety of gentlemen, for thus only can they be qualified to discriminate between the undeserving, the indifferent, and the excellent."

His observations on the tyranny of fashion in regard to dress must meet the approbation of all who have leisure to think. He asks if they do not sin against light who expose the feet to wet and cold in shoes genteelly thin—who compress the lungs and chest into half the space designed for them by nature, and thus occasion diseases of the spine, consumption, &c. He reminds them that a slender waist was not regarded as an attribute of female beauty in ancient Greece; and that in Paris it is now usually deemed a deformity.

The author justly attributes the extravagances of behavior and of costume of females in a great degree to the other sex. So long as males are found to admire extravagance and folly, so long shall we be troubled with females who are willing to gratify them. All the eloquence of the most gifted will fail to produce reform while fantastic shapes secure admiration and silly attitudes applause. Ridicule will be found the most powerful logic in all questions of fashion, and we hope to see its shafts multiplied in proportion to the abundance of the game.

No single lady should fail to consult this little volume. It is published by Wm. Crosby & Co. 118 Washington Street.

## LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

The Britannia, Mr. Cunard's first regular ship, did not arrive until ten o'clock on Saturday night. She was saluted by a discharge of artillery from East Boston, and from Long, Central, and India wharves, and the band of music on board the Columbus played "Rule Britannia." The lateness of the hour prevented her having such a reception as she would on coming by daylight. She left Liverpool on the afternoon of the fourth instant, and arrived in Halifax in about twelve days, bringing London dates to the third.

The intelligence by this arrival is one month later than dates before received.

The most important news by the Britannia is that from CHINA. The latest dates are from Canton, to March 27, and from Singapore, April 15.

The Chinese were busy in preparing fire-rafts for the purpose of destroying the British shipping. The American merchants at Canton, apprehensive of the consequences of the expedition, were preparing to quit the city. They had declined any further consignments, thus putting a stop to the trade. Letters from China of March 22, received at Singapore, say—

The American merchants at Canton have taken the alarm, and issued circulars, declaring their intention of quitting that city as soon as they possibly can, and declining any further consignments, thus putting a total stop to the trade at present, at all events. It appears the whole country is in a state of feverish excitement, many parties say on the eve of rebellion—the Emperess is dead, and the city of Pekin is in a state of uproar and confusion, with fire-raising, &c. The opium trade on the coast is still going on but more cautiously; in consequence of the Mandarins being more on the alert, vessels now go in pairs. The Cowaspee Family and Sylph had started in company, the former commanded by Captain Wallace, who, in a letter to us, quotes opium at $620 to $880 on the coast, and only $600 can be had at Tongkoo. We hear that one house purchased 9,000,000 lbs of Congou tea on their own account before the price got up; they have refused to execute orders for tea all the season. The fleet at Tangkoo was thinning fast, and freights to London quoted at £7 s. The Charles Forbes, after lying eight months in China, has brought part of her cargo to this port, it is now being put on board an American, who, however, does not hold himself to go to Whampoa.

Peking, the capital, was in a state of great confusion, in consequence of the death of the empress.

Lin had enlisted 3,000 recruits, and was drilling them daily near Canton, in the exercise of the bow, the spear, and the double sword. The latter is said to be a weapon peculiar to China.

The Queen has issued orders to the commanders of British ships-of-war to detain and bring into port all ships, vessels, and goods, belonging to the emperor of China, &c. The following men-of-war compose the squadron that is to be employed in the operations against the Chinese, under the command of Admiral Elliot:—Algerine 10, Aligator 26, Blenheim 74, Blonde 42, Childers 16, Columbine 16, Conway 26, Cruizer 16, Druid 44, Fairoake 18, Herald 26, Hyacinth 18, Large 18, Melville 74, Modeste 15, Nimrod 20, Pendora 16, Plyades 18, Volage 26, Wanderer, Wellesley 74. Two large war steamers of the East India Company service, and several other steamers from Bombay and Calcutta, are to be added to the above force, nearly the whole of which were to proceed to China.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE QUEEN. The papers contain numerous details of an attempt to assassinate the Queen, while, with Prince Albert, she was taking an airing in St. James's Park, on the evening of the 10th of June. A young man named Edward Oxford, who was employed in a stable, fired two pistols at the coach, neither of which took effect, and it was not ascertained that they were loaded with balls. The man was arrested and examined, and confessed his design, but what reasons induced him to the act, do not appear. On the 12th, the Queen held a court for the purpose of receiving a congratulatory address from both houses of Parliament.

A sensation was produced at Birmingham, June 29, on the announcement that the Birmingham Branch of the Commercial Bank of England had suspended payments; and the manager issued a notice, explaining, that in consequence of difficulties which had arisen, which would hereafter be most satisfactorily explained, the Bank had been compelled to suspend its operations for a few days, until proper arrangements were made for the payment of its notes, and the resumption of its general transactions.

A woman at Clophill, actually sold her child, about three months old, for a quart of beer. The helpless infant was again sold to a man from the neighborhood of Leighton Buzzard, for 2s. 6d., but before he fairly got out of the neighborhood, the mother sent and re-purchased it for the sum of 3s. 6d.

The servant of Lord William Russell had been found guilty of the murder of his master, and sentenced to be executed. He made a confession of his guilt.

The proceedings of Parliament were of little interest.

At the Levee of the Queen, Isaac Lyon Goldsmith, on behalf of the Jews of London, presented an address congratulating her Majesty on her escape from the assassin, and containing prayers for her preservation, and assurances of loyalty on the part of the Hebrew race.

The hay harvest had commenced at Doncaster and the crops were generally heavy, and the show of fruits in several districts unusually large. Wool in Yorkshire was abundant but the trade was dull.

FRANCE. The small-pox was raging in the family of the King of the French, June 29. The law for continuing the charter of the Bank of France, and the bill laying duties on sugar, had passed the Chamber of Peers.

The preparations ordered for the transport of the remains of Napoleon from St. Helena to Paris were in active progress; and the Minister of the Interior had inspected the various articles to be used in the funeral ceremony in Paris.

The expedition against Buenos Ayres, under Admiral Baudin, was not to leave France before the 27th inst. It was understood that he would take possession of Buenos Ayres; and that, independently of the co-operation of the seamen of his fleet and of the troops of Montevideo, he would require a land force of 4000 men.

A Paris paper of July 1, says—

The American money crisis is again felt in the French market. The American merchants, debtors to our towns of Paris, Lyons, St. Etienne, &c., make no returns, send no cargoes, forward no bills. The Americans seem to have made up their minds not to pay their debts to foreigners, and are exclusively occupied with their own internal wants or improvements, constructing at once, on the north and on the south of the Union, two immense lines of railroads, each of the length of 600 miles.

Money was plentiful in Paris.

A builder recently failed in Paris, for 1,363,000 francs.

The king of Prussia is dead and buried.

Marshall Talle had communicated accounts of further victories over the Arabs; but the following extract from a private letter gives a different aspect to the French affairs in Africa:—

"The plain still continues to be enveloped in flames. The horizon is the Tartarus, where fire and thick smoke is bursting out. The Arabs absolutely desire to burn the earth because it supports us. They are satisfied to perish, provided we perish, and the lowest among them would willingly expose himself to a thousand swords, in order to carry destruction amongst the French. What a war! And how is it to end? What will become of the heroes of the scene? What will become of the conquerors? Is it the part of a conqueror to annihilate an entire population? Is it the part of a hero to put an old man to death whose last cry is a malediction? But it is enough to set one mad; the poet Orestes ought to have inhabited Algiers.

There is no doubt that the French have been very roughly handled by the Arabs, and great dissatisfaction is manifested at Paris on account of the mismanagement of the Commander of the French Forces.

The British Queen steamer started two days sooner than the Britannia, and was two days and a half longer on her passage. She started before the account from China was received, and the most important news from Europe was therefore by the Brittania. New York and other seaports have now received the same from this city.

The Cholera was prevalent at Delki and many other places in Hindostan.

Several warehouses have been recently burnt in London, and an immense amount of property destroyed—some lives were lost.

Politicians in London are disputing on the question whether the insane Oxford who fired at the Queen had any balls in his pistols—none had been found. Oxford's great grandfather was a black and served in the royal navy—his grandfather was a mulatto—his father was of course a quadroon.

*Thames Tunnel.*—The excavation is so nearly finished that they have begun to move the houses on the Wapping side.

*Great Western Railway.*—This project is completed for 52 miles out of London. It will be completed between Bath and Bristol in September.

*Defining the Condition.*—The English papers are as fond of defining the position of the Queen as some of our members of Congress have been of defining their condition in politics.

*Wood Pavement*, in London, is very popular—they save carriages, horses and ear-drums.

The Paris and Rouen Railway bill has received the royal assent.

In the Chamber of Peers the act for continuing the Bank of France has passed.

*From Spain* there is nothing important, excepting the routing of 4000 insurgents by the Queen's troops. Cabrera has about 8000 men with him. All is quiet at Madrid.

## THE DINNER.

The public dinner given in honor of Mr. Cunard's enterprise of bringing old England within twelve days sail of our coast, was enjoyed on *Tuesday*, as soon after the arrival of the Britannia as the necessary preparations could be made.

It is thought that about two thousand persons were seated at the tables of the Maverick House, East Boston, and the balconies of the house were filled with ladies of fashion, &c.

The Hon. Josiah Quincy Jr. presided at the Festival and introduced the company to each other in a neat and appropriate speech, in the course of which he alluded to the fact that Mr. Cunard's father was a New England man, and that he might therefore be called a *grandson* of New England. Mr. Quincy gave a toast, and the Euterpian vocalists sung a quartette.

Mr. Cunard then rose and said he was not a speech maker and could not find words to express his gratitude for the kind reception he had met from the Boston public. He made but few remarks but they were full of feeling and expressive of the regard he had for those who thus welcomed his arrival.

Mr. Quincy then gave the following toast.

*The sovereign Lady of England, and the sovereign Ladies of America,*—The one governs all England collectively—the others govern *all America*, one by one.

Mr. Grattan, the British Consul gave—

"The health of the committee of arrangements and of every individual who acted on them in forming this pavillion, which is now decorated so beautifully, and which we form a part of."

The following among other toasts were given.

*The first of the regular line of Steamers.* We say nothing about the empire of the seas, but while Capt. Woodruff makes such quick passages as the last, we may say, "Brittania rules the waves."

Capt. Woodruff returned his thanks to the company.

Mr. Webster addressed the assembly upon the great advantages of steam navigation especially regarding the peace of nations, and thought the power of steam would tend directly to avert war. He concluded with the following toast.

*The peace of the World.*—May it long be preserved by the influence of the Christian religion—and by the power of all nations to defend themselves.

By the President—

*The memory of time and space.*—Famous in their day and generation, they have been annihilated by a steam engine.

Judge Story addressed the meeting and gave—

*The memory of Fulton and Watt,*—whose united genius has united nations, abridged space and turned the currents of streams upwards for the purposes of commerce.

FLEA-BOTOMY. A western editor says "prevention is better than cure," and he proves his doctrine by showing how extremely easy it is, when you have once caught a flea by the leg, to neutralize the poison of his tooth, and thus *prevent* mischief.

RAIN. A refreshing and seasonable rain commenced on Thursday night, and was yesterday moistening the earth just as moderately as we can desire.

CONGRESS. On Tuesday this body closed its session—most of the appropriation bills were passed.

A late London paper says that "Daniel Webster, the great American statesman, has abandoned the Senate and taken to the stage—doffed the gown of the barrister, and put on the Thespian buskin."

Mr. John Knickerbocker, aged 23, of Lansmburg, bled to death last Tuesday, in consequence of accidentally cutting an artery in the calf of his leg with a scythe.

Two girls dressed in men's clothes, were taken before the police of Louisville, (Ky.) One called herself Tom Williams, and the other Jack Robinson.


## $25 REWARD!!

A villain, who assumes the name of A. A. ROBERTS, has been in Leominster, Townsend, Ashby, and New Ipswich, pretending to be an authorized agent of the Boston Cultivator, and other papers.

We understand he has succeeded in cheating some of our subscribers out of their money, and we would advise them to beware of the Impostor.

The Proprietor of this paper will pay the above reward to any one who will secure the rogue, so that he may be brought to justice.

Subscribers are interested to aid in the detection of such villainy.


*Boston and Worcester Railroad.* On Saturday last the train of cars ran off from the track at the junction of the Western Railroad at Worcester, in consequence of the neglect of the switch tender. No person was hurt, though some of the cars were injured.

THREE FEMALES DROWNED. Widow Reuben Young of Hampden, about three miles from Bangor, left her house, with her two daughters, on Wednesday forenoon, for the purpose of bathing in the river, a few rods distant. As they did not return at the time expected, the daughter who was left at home, a girl about sixteen years of age, became alarmed, and search was immediately made, when the distressing fact was discovered that all three were drowned. The two daughters were found near each other, on a point of rocks, in about five feet of water, and at a short distance from them was the mother, in only about two feet of water.

THE SEASON. We have not probably for many years had so little rain in the months of May, June and July as in the present year. The average quantity of rain is about 40 inches per year, or three fourths of an inch per week. During the last eight weeks but little more than 2 inches have fallen. Should the drought continue, serious effects may result. At present, however, Indian corn looks pretty well. The crop of hay has been good. [Portsmouth Journal.

THE ELECTION IN LOUISIANA. New Orleans papers to the 12th, inclusive, have been received; which contain the returns, as far as known. It appears that White, (Whig, Congress) has 1000 to 1500 majority. Dawson (Democrat) is probably elected in the 2d district; and Moore (Whig) leads his opponent as far as heard from, by 800 majority. The Picayune of the 12th says the general impression is that he will be elected. The Legislature will not change materially.

POLICE COURT.—*Robbery on board a Vessel.* William Dixey, a black sailor—who looked as though he would make a glorious bucanier for the West India service—was accused of stealing $300 from Mr. Stephen C. Ames, on board the schr. Clarion. He was suspected of the theft, watched, and seen to go several times to a certain place on one of the wharves—which place was searched, and the pocket-book and $160 of the money found. The prisoner was bound over for trial at the Municipal Court in the sum of $600.—[Times.

An intelligent looking lad, about nine or ten years of age, while crossing Washington street, without due caution, this (Thursday) morning, was knocked down by the horses of one of the Roxbury omnibusses, and the team, omnibus, wheels and all, apparently passed over him. But before any person could hasten to his assistance, he sprung upon his legs, and, in answer to numerous inquiries, declared that he was not killed or even hurt, and started off like a lamplighter! [Mercantile Jour.

Brig Grampus sailed from Gloucester 19th ult. for New Orleans, and returned the same evening, in consequence of the crew refusing to do duty. They were brought ashore, and placed in the workhouse. On Monday morning, four of them consented to proceed on the voyage, and were taken again on board. The ringleader was examined before Justice Phelps, and fined. The vessel went to sea again on Monday noon.

A duel took place on the Alabama State line, near Columbus, on the 15th inst., between Hiram G. Runnells, of the Mississippi Union Bank, and Volney E. Howard, both of Jackson, Miss., in which the latter was dangerously wounded in the breast—the ball having entered at a point near the right lobe and made its exit at a distance of twelve inches on the opposite side.—Runnels escaped unhurt. The distance was twelve paces—and one fire.

THE HON. Isaac Hill, who has been appointed by the President and the Senate, Receiver General for New England, under the Independent Treasury law, is now in this city making preliminary arrangements for entering upon the discharge of the duties of the office. [Post.

Gov. Morton visited the steamer Britannia on Thursday afternoon, and was afterwards received on board the cutter Hamilton, Capt. Sturgis, who fired a salute upon the occasion.

*A Man Seized by a Shark.* One of the hands of a pilot boat in the harbor of Charleston, fell overboard on Monday, and was immediately seized by a shark and carried down.

A private in the Marine Corps, named Adam Rheim, received a dozen lashes with the cat, on the bare back, on Friday morning, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, for sleeping at his post.

*Delicate Way of Announcing a Delicate Affair.* A Turkish paper says, in stating the fact that the Grand Seignior is expecting an addition to his family, that a soul-animated rose bush, bud and blossom yielding, in the happy Imperial rose-garden, has exhibited signs of vegetation.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

*In the Senate, Thursday July 16.* Mr. Merrick, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill making provision for ascertaining the wishes of the people of the District of Columbia, not within the city of Washington, in regard to their being retroceded to the States of Maryland and Virginia, respectively. Read and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the bill providing for enlisting 3,500 volunteers to serve for two years in the Florida war, was considered and ordered to be engrossed.

*In the House.* The Committee of Elections, after six months deliberation, made a report, declaring all the individuals *sitting* as Representatives from the State of New Jersey, to be entitled to their seats. A counter-report, from the minority of the committee, declares that, to the five contested seats, three of the Whigs and two of the Administration claimants are entitled.

The evening session of the House was characterized by scenes of disorder and confusion. A motion to adopt the report of the majority of the Committee of Elections, caused quite an excitement in the House, as the evidence, consisting of pages of manuscript, had been read to none but the members of the committee. The Previous Question was sprung, and many members requested to be excused from voting, on the ground that they were not vote conscientiously without knowing the nature of the evidence on which the majority report was founded. None were excused, but several members declared point blank, that they *should not vote*.

The question on the adoption of the report, which declares the members from New Jersey to be duly elected, was then put and resulted in 102 yeas, and 22 nays—Mr. Briggs was the only Whig member from Massachusetts who voted on the question.

*In the Senate, Friday, July 17.* The chief subject was the Army Appropriation Bill, (which passed the House of Representatives on Wednesday evening.

One of the other subjects which occupied the attention of the Senate, was a bill for altering the Charter of the City of Washington, so as to change its political character altogether, abrogate the municipal election which was made by the people on the first Monday in last month, &c.—which bill was further *amended* yesterday so as to provide that "*no certificate of citizens shall be made, nor any* [illegible] *kept, with a view to ascertain and determine who may be entitled to vote*"—and thus *amended*, was *ordered to a third reading*.

*In the House.* The chief subject of consideration was the Annual Indian Appropriation Bill.

Among other morning business, the Committee of Elections made a report on the memorials against Mr. Newell's right to a seat, which the committee determine in his favor. A counter-report was also made by a minority of the committee; and both reports were ordered lie on the table.

*In the Senate, Saturday, July 13.* The private calender was taken up, and several bills were passed. The navy bill came back from the House with another amendment to the Senate's amendment, striking out appropriations for the support of the southern coast. The Senate refused to recede. The District Bank bill was passed to be engrossed, 23 to 17.

In the House, the Indian Appropriation bill was the subject of further debate, and finally passed.

The Senate's amendment to the Army Bill was the subject of debate till 1 o'clock hour, and the House adjourned without any action.

*In the Senate, Monday, July 29.* The joint resolution for re-chartering the district banks was passed. They are allowed to enter one year provided they pay specie from the time of receiving their charters.

The Senate having adhered to its amendment to the Navy Appropriation Bill, providing the survey of the Gulf of Mexico, which was struck out in the House of Representatives, appointed a committee of conference, which retained the clause, but lessened the appropriation to $10,000.

A debate arose from the question whether the Senate should recede from its appropriation for the outfit of Commodore Porter, and for the purchase of an island in the Mississippi, which had been stricken from the Army Appropriation bill in the House. The Senate receded by a vote of 23 to 9.

Mr. Norvel thought the deliberations of the Senate would be assisted by the presence of the ladies, and moved to suspend the rules to admit them to the lobby of the Senate. Mr. Tappan did not think so, and the rules were not suspended.

The Senate went into executive session at twelve o'clock, and remained till 1 o'clock, and adjourned.

The action of the House of Representatives was confined to the remaining appropriation bills—the Army Bill and Military Academy and Fortification Bills.

The House received a message from the Senate, informing them of the passage of the District bank bill, and asking their concurrence, but the House refused to take up the bill.

The amendment to the Army Bill, suspending certain appropriations if there should be a deficit, were further disagreed, but at last agreed to.

It is doubtful whether the two Houses will do any legislative business to-morrow. Of the vast number of relief bills and orders of a private nature, which have already passed one House, a session of a few hours would despatch a great number and afford great relief to many who are anxiously awaiting it at the hands of the Legislature.

Among the passengers by the Brig Queen at New York, is Mr. Eaton, the Minister from this government to [illegible] and family.

## MARRIAGES.

...city, on Monday evening last, by Rev. Mr. ... Mr. James M. Reed to Miss Julia A. V. ...

...sday, by the Rev. Hosea Ballou, David Mark, ...Pekin, Ill. to Miss Caroline M. Wright, daugh... ...indow Wright, Esq.

...rcester, on Sabbath morning last, by Rev. M. ...er, Mr. Maynard B. Clapp, and Miss Mary ...

...shburg, 23d ult. Mr. Joseph B. Hunter, of ...on, Me. and Miss Nancy B. Richardson, of ...

...enburg, Mr. David Porter to Miss Sylvia Ad...

...adelphia, Mr. Wm. H. Parmenter, formerly ...ridge, Mass., to Miss Ann K. Lincoln.

...smouth, Mr. Edward N. Anderson, formerly ...ryport, to Miss Martha S. H. Rand.

...bury port, 20th inst. Mr. Amos G. Bartlett, of ...to Miss Georgiana Matilda Pike, daughter of ...e, Esq. of N.

## DEATHS.

...lorn, July 14, Maria Antoinette, youngest ...of Mr. Hervey Bancroft, 8 mos. Her death ...sioned by her swallowing the head of a herda...sh terminated her existence after a distress... ...ness of 15 days.

...ston, July 19, Mrs. Olive S. wife of John A. ...nd daughter of John Sylvester, of Leicester.

...ton, July 17, Mrs. Betsey, wife of Haven New...daughter of Nathan Longley, Esq. 58.

...unt Vernon, Mrs. Batchelder, wife of Mr. ...Batchelder, and daughter of Mr. Benjamin ...of Amherst. She was attacked by a cow that ...attempting to milk, and so injured as to cause ...h in a few hours.

...lbury, May 26, Mrs. Martha, wife of Mr. ...acobs, 60.

...nceton, June 21, Capt. Samuel Brooks, 60.

...pkinton, widow Sarah Phipps, 85.

...pole, July 16, Harvey Clapp, Esq., 54.

...thham, Mr. Joel Abbot, 65.

...ston, July 16, Mr. Kinsley Allen, 89.

...ncaster, July 9, Mrs. Rebekah P. Cutter, aged ...

...afton, July 5, Mr. Silas Forbush, aged 74.

...icester, July 13, Miss Mary Ann Emerson, ...daughter of Elihu E. Esq. of Norwich, Vt.

...t Cambridge, Albert Timothy Bacon, young...of Mr. Leonard Bacon, 17 months.

...mphis, Tennessee, March 18, Mr. Benjamin ...ll, of South Reading, Mass. 32.

...nsor Town-hip, Lower Canada, 15th ult. Mrs. ...Brown, wife of Mr. Joseph Brown, formerly of ...ford, Mass., 57.

...nkfort-on-the Mayne, Germany, Mrs. William ...bridge, of this city, 36.

...number of Deaths in this City for the week ...uly 18—34. Males, 18. Females, 16. Still-...Consumption, 5—marasmus, 2—dropsy in the ...—rheumatic, 1—brain fever, 1—rupture of ...ell, 1—disease of the heart, 1—scarlet fever, ...ew, 1—intemperance, 1—lung fever, 1—drop...small pox, 2—mortification, 1—infantile, 1—...1—child bed, 1—casualty, 1—fits, 1—drink...water, 1—cholera infantum, 2.

## ...EW OF THE MARKETS.

BOSTON, July 25.

...—A good demand continues to prevail, for ...se shipment and home trade. Sales consist of ...hundred bags St. Domingo, 9 a 9½; Porto Ca...l, and Maracaibo, 10c; 500 bags Cuba, 9½ a ...a 300 do Rio, 10c per lb; Java, common, 12½; ...vernment do, prime, 14c per lb; Porto Rico, ...ly, of a recent importation, 10½c per lb; prime ...at 12c per lb, 6 mos. 39 bags Porto Rico, at ...to-day, 10½c per lb.

...—The business of the week has been confined ...few cargoes from Nova Scotia, at about $7 per ...on, 4 mos. No arrivals of English Coals for ...weeks, and quotations are quite nominal.

...—A sale of 700 hhds Turks Island was made at ...ol $2 75 or 2 81 per hhd, 6 mos cr; 200 bags ...ol fine, 1 92 a 1 95 per bag, cash; 486 do do, ...y, at 1 87½, cash.

...ssions—There has been an increased demand ...Beef and Pork since our last review, and the busi...ss has been greater than before noticed for sev...eks, at the following rates: New York prime ...75 a $10; Boston do Mess, 14 50 a 15; prime ...$13 a 13 50 per bbl: Mess do, 14 50 a $15 do. ...parcels Lard at 10 a 10½c per lb.

...ses—Several cargoes Cuba have been taken by ...ers and the trade, at prices corresponding to our ...port. 10 a 1200 hhds, to the former, at 19c, ...o 6 mos cr, and two cargoes do, to the trade, at ...½c per gal; the latter said to be nearly all ...120 hhds Trinidad, 20c; 200 do Havana, 21c; ...Porto Rico, 28 a 29, 6 mos; and by auction, 27 ...New Orleans, 24 a 24½c per gal, 4 mos cr. The ...st at the close is somewhat unsettled for distilling ...; several cargoes remain unsold, and distillers ...not inclined to continue operations at the price pre...ously paid by them.

...—There have been no arrivals of consequence, ...prices are without much change. A cargo Thom...sold on arrival at 75c per cask.

...—There is no alteration in the price of dry ...; the demand is fair, and most of the arrivals have ...taken at present quotations. The catch of Mack...rel being light, with an increased demand from abroad, ...have been induced to ask higher prices; sales ...been made of No. 1, 10 50 a 10 62½; No. 2, 8 50 ...; No. 3, 4 09 a 4 25; and No. 4, $3 per bbl.

...ar—There has been a fair demand for box Su...and sales of about 1000 boxes have been made ...7 a 8c per lb, as in quality; 200 a 200 boxes ...very ordinary, 8¼ a 8½c, and prime, 10½ a 10½c ...Stock of bhd Sugar moderate, and few sales ...g. The cargo of the Talma, from Manilla, ...bags, was taken for refining, at supposed 6½c per ...mos; 500 hhds Brazil white, 1st, 2d, and 3d qual...8c, to go out of the market; at auction, 13 hhds ...Orleans, 4½c, cash; 10 do Porto Rico at 6c, 4 ...

...ses—There have been sales this week of 1700 ...al American, at 12½c. 6 mos, dry sea damage; ...Santa Martha, 12c, 4 mos; 32 bales dry, and 35 ...bales Buffalo, terms not transpired; 25 a 30 bales ...Goat Skins, 23 a 25c cash, 6 mos cr.

## FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

BOSTON, July 25. Flour—The market continues ...for all descriptions, but owing to the extreme warm ...ther for several days this week, the demand has ...quite limited. Such Eastern orders and the ...ry trade. The principal transactions at the close ...sisted of Howard St., 5 12½ a 5 25; Georgetown, ...½ a 5 25; and other Southern, $5 per bbl, cash; ...in sound condition, at $5, and Genesee, good ...ston brands, 5 06¼ a 5 12½ per bbl, cash; store ...are ranging a shade higher for the latter qualities.—...n most sections of the country we learn that the ...are fine, and promise an abundant harvest.

...rain—The market throughout the week has fully ...tained our present quotations; several cargoes yellow ...Corn have found buyers at 57a 58c per bushel, and ...te 54½ a 56c per bushel; at the immediate close, we ...not learn that any sales were made; two or three ...ges afloat remain unsold. A cargo Delaware Oats, ...y equal in weight and quality to Eastern, was taken ...a trader at 38c; prime Eastern 43, and Northern, ...per bushel; do Rye 56c, do do.

...EW YORK, July 22. Flour and Grain—The pur...ses of Genesee and Ohio, for export to Liverpool, ...estimated at fully 15,000 bbls at 4 88½ a $5 for ...mon to good brands of former; and at 5 75 a 4 87½ ...round and flat hoops of latter, while for D. Adams ...some other fancy brands $5 was paid; we now ...te common Genesee 4 94 a $5; Ohio (round and ...hoops of all brands) 4 75 a $5; and Michigan (of ...ch but little has been sold) 4 75 a 4 87½; prices have ...upward tendency; Georgetown taken in lots at ...5; Howard St., 5 25; 2 a 300 Richmond County, ...2½ a 3 25; and 1 a 200 Brandywine, at latter rate, ...cash. Southern Rye Four quoted at 2 62½. Sales ...rn Meal in bbls, for export, at $14 50, 4 mos; ...t, if not all the Brandywine in market, held at $15. ...thern Rye, scarce, and in fair request, at 57 a 58c. ...thern Oats plenty, but owing to a disposition on the ...t of holders to demand higher rates, an advance of ...2c has been obtained. Southern Corn readily taken ...full prices; 4300 bushels Maryland sold at 55c, ...ssure, cash; Northern and Jersey scarce.

...BALTIMORE, July 20. Flour—Very light stock of ...ward St.; today, holders generally firm at 5 25, but ...are not advised of any sales at that; one or two ...s from stores today, of good common brands at 5 12½. ...Mills scarce and wanted; fresh ground, mixed ...ion new wheat, worth 5 25. Last sales of Sioque...ness, 5 12, scarce and wanted. Grain—Wheat scarce ...ion asked; sales Susquehanna 1 08 a 1 09; today ...ot of new Md white, prime, 1 15. Early this morn...a parcel of very prime white Corn sold at 53½c and ...el 53; later in the day sales good white 52; yellow

## FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

### Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Potatoes, Chenangoes, per bush | 62½ | a | 75 |
| Potatoes, new, per bushel | 1 25 | a | 1 50 |
| Turnips, new, per bunch | 8 | a | 10 |
| Carrots, new, per bunch | 6 | a | .. |
| Beets, new, per bunch | 6 | a | .. |
| Squashes, Summer, per doz | 17 | a | 20 |
| Radishes, per bunch | 2 | a | 3 |
| Cauliflowers, each | 12½ | a | 25 |
| Brocoli, each | 20 | a | 25 |
| Lettuce, per head | 2 | a | 3 |
| Parsley, per peck | 50 | a | .. |
| Wcat India Squashes, per lb | 2 | a | 3 |
| Cucumbers, per doz | .. | a | 17 |
| Tomatoes, per doz | 25 | a | 37 |
| Celery, per root | 6 | a | 12 |
| Peas, per bushel | 75 | a | 1 00 |
| Cabbages, new, each | 4 | a | 6 |
| String Beans, half peck | 10 | a | 12 |

### Fruit.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apples, Southern, per bush | 2 00 | a | .. |
| Pears, per bushel | 2 50 | a | 3 00 |
| Peaches, Southern per doz | 25 | a | 50 |
| Raspberries, per qt | 31 | a | 37 |
| Currants, per qt | 6 | a | 8 |
| Gooseberries, per quart | 17 | a | 25 |
| Cranberries, per bush | 2 50 | a | 3 00 |
| Grapes, black Hamburg, per lb | .. | a | 1 00 |
| " Sweet Water, per lb | .. | a | 1 00 |
| Pine Apples, each | 10 | a | 20 |
| Lemons, per dozen | 17 | a | 20 |
| Oranges, do do | 25 | a | 50 |
| Dried Apples, do do | 7 | a | 8 |
| Walnuts, per bushel | 1 50 | a | 2 00 |

## PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter, lump, per lb | 20 | a | 25 |
| " firkin | 15 | a | 17 |
| Cheese, new milk, per lb | 6 | a | 7 |
| " four meal | 3 | a | 4 |
| Eggs, per dozen | .. | a | 14 |
| Beef, per lb | 6 | a | 12½ |
| Do Corned | 7 | a | 9 |
| Do Smoked | .. | a | 12½ |
| Beef Tallow, per lb | 9 | a | .. |
| Pork, whole hogs, | 6¼ | a | 7 |
| Pigs, roasting, per lb | 11 | a | 12½ |
| Pork, Fresh | 10 | a | 11 |
| " Salted | 9 | a | 10 |
| Hams, Boston, per lb | 10½ | a | 12½ |
| Do. Western, do do | 10 | a | 11 |
| Lard, best, per lb | 9½ | a | 10 |
| Do Western, per keg | 9 | a | 10 |
| Tripe, per lb | .. | a | 10 |
| Figs Feet, per lb | .. | a | 8 |
| Veal | 6 | a | 10 |
| Whole Calves | 5 | a | 7 |
| Chickens, per pair | 75 | a | 1 00 |
| Turkeys, per lb | 17 | a | 20 |
| Pigeons, per dozen | 1 50 | a | 2 00 |
| Mutton, per lb | 6 | a | 12½ |
| Lamb, per lb | 3 | a | 12½ |

## COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Newcastle, per chaldron, | 8 00 | a | 8 50 |
| Cannel, do do, | 11 00 | a | .. |
| Orrel, do do, | .. | a | .. |
| Picton, do do, | 6 75 | a | 7 00 |
| Sidney, do do, | .. | a | 7 00 |

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Schuylkill, per ton | 5 00 | a | 6 50 |
| Lackawanna, per 2000 lbs | 7 50 | a | 8 00 |
| Peach Orchard, do do, | 8 00 | a | 8 50 |
| Peach Mountain, do do, | 8 00 | a | 8 50 |
| Coke, per chaldron, | 6 00 | a | 6 50 |
| Charcoal, per basket, | 28 | a | 32 |
| Eastern Wood, per cord, | 6 50 | a | 7 00 |
| Ordinary do do, do do, | 6 00 | a | 6 50 |
| Country do, do do, | 7 00 | a | 8 00 |

## HIDE MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb | 14 | a | 14½ |
| Pernambuco, dry salted | .. | a | 11 |
| Rio Grande, | 14 | a | 14½ |
| St. Salvador | 10 | a | 10½ |
| Maranham | 11 | a | 11½ |
| California | 11½ | a | 12 |
| West-Indian | 10 | a | 12 |
| African | 12 | a | 14 |
| Russia, none. | .. | a | .. |
| Green, slaughtered | 5 | a | 6 |
| Calcutta, cow, green salted | 75 | a | 1 25 |
| Do. do do light | .. | a | .. |
| Do. dry | 60 | a | 85 |

## SEED MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mustard Seed, brown, per bag, | 10 00 | a | .. |
| " " white, " " | 10 00 | a | .. |
| Hemp Seed, per bushel, | .. | a | 2 00 |
| Canary Seed, do do, | 1 50 | a | 2 00 |
| Flax Seed, per bush, | 1 25 | a | 1 50 |
| " " American, do do, | .. | a | .. |
| Clover, Northern, per hundred, | 12 | a | 13 |
| " Southern, do do | .. | a | .. |
| " Foreign, do do | .. | a | 12 |
| " White Dutch, per lb, | 28 | a | 30 |
| " Lucerne, or French, | 33 | a | .. |
| Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush | 2 75 | a | 3 00 |
| Red Top, bushel | 64 | a | 65 |
| " " Southern, do | 70 | a | 75 |
| Orchard Grass, do | 2 50 | a | .. |
| Millet, do | 2 00 | a | 2 50 |
| Buckwheat, do | 1 25 | a | 1 50 |

## LEATHER MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philad., best tannage, per lb | 29 | a | 30 |
| do country do | 25 | a | 27 |
| Baltimore city tannage | 26 | a | 28 |
| do dry hide | 22 | a | 24 |
| New York red, light | 20 | a | 21 |
| do do, middling | 20 | a | 21 |
| do do, overweight | 19 | a | 20 |
| Boston do, slaughter | 21 | a | 22 |
| do dry hide | 18 | a | 20 |
| Slaughter Upper, in the rough, | .. | a | 24 |

## LIME MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thomaston, per cask | 75 | a | 80 |
| Camden, | 65 | a | 70 |
| L'Etang, St. George Co's, | .. | a | .. |
| do white hoop | 1 25 | a | .. |
| do do 2d quality | 1 00 | a | .. |
| do do common | 75 | a | .. |

## HAY MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eastern Screwed, per ton | 10 50 | a | 11 00 |
| " Hard Pressed, do. do. | .. | a | .. |
| Good Country, per hundred, | 55 | a | 95 |
| Clover, | .. | a | .. |
| Straw | 40 | a | 50 |

## PLASTER PARIS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per ton, 2240 lbs, cash | 2 50 | a | 2 56 |

## HOP MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First and second sorts, per lb | 46 | a | 48 |

## WOOL MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| American, commonto ¼ blood, | 32 | a | 34 |
| " " ½ " | 35 | a | 38 |
| " " ¾ " | 40 | a | .. |
| Pulled Wool, superfine | 42 | a | 45 |
| No. 1, Lambs', | 35 | a | 40 |
| No. 2, " | 23 | a | 25 |
| No. 3, " | 18 | a | 20 |

## HONEY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cuba, per gall | 50 | a | 53 |
| Northern | .. | a | .. |

## CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

BRIGHTON, Monday, July 23. At market, 200 Beef Cattle, 30 Cows and Calves, 2000 Sheep, and 170 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—The prices obtained last week were sustained; we quote the same; first quality, 6 25; second quality, 5 75 a $6; third quality, 4 75 a 5 75.

Cows and Calves—Sales at $20, 23, 26, 28, 32, 35, 40, and 42.

Sheep—Dull. Lots sold for $1 25, 1 33, 1 62, 1 71, 1 88, $2, 2 17, 2 25, 2 50, and $3.

Swine—Dull. No lots were sold to peddle, and no purchasers at market. A few were retailed at former prices, 4½ a 7c.

NEW YORK, July 20. Beeves—There were 950 Beef Cattle at market, including 50 left over last week; 300 from the South, and the remainder from this State. Market dull, and the prices of last week barely maintained. The sales extended to 700 head at $6 a 8, averaging $7 per 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs—The market well supplied, and a fair demand; 3400 were offered, and 3100 sold at 1 50 a $4 for Sheep; 1 25 a 3 25 each for Lambs.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20. In the last week 500 Beef Cattle were offered in the market, all of which were sold at from 6 50 for ordinary, to $8 per 100 lbs, for prime quality. 150 were intended for the New York market. Cows have been in good demand, of which and Calves 250 were offered. Dry Cows sold at from $10 to 18 each; Springers at from $15 to 20; Milch, with Calves, at from $20 to 35. Calves were sold at 4 50 to 4 75 per 100 lbs.

525 Swine were offered, of which 475 were sold at from 2 25 to 5 62½ per 100 lbs. 1700 Sheep were in market; Lambs sold at from 1 50 to 2 50 each; and Sheep at from 1 75 to 3 50 each. 350 remaining unsold. The supply of Beef in the Baltimore market exceeds the demand, and consequently sales are limited at $6 to 7 per 100 lbs, for fair to rich fat prime cattle.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscribers being about closing their business, earnestly request all persons indebted to them either by Note or on Book, to call and make settlement immediately, as the Copartnership now existing between them will be dissolved on the first of September next, and the business closed as soon as possible.—Therefore all those who prefer settling with us will do well to give early attention to this notice, and confer a most particular favor on ROWELL & GLEASON.

Framingham, July 20, 1840. tf—july 25

## HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS. This article is highly recommended by several of the most respectable Physicians and Editors in the country, as decidedly the best medicine ever offered to the public, for all those prevalent diseases called Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Heart Burn, Dizziness, Headache, Wandering or Settled Pains, Sinking Faintness, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Weakness of the Limbs, Nervous Debility, Costiveness, and Piles. They preclude the necessity of using pills that the public are advised to take in large quantities, which serve only to debilitate the patient, and doom him to be a pill swallower to the end of his days.

P. S. Barnard & W. G. Skinner continue as Traveling Agents.

☞ Remember, his medicine can never be obtained of Peddlers, on any pretence whatever.

Prepared from Medicinal Plants and Roots, at Dr. Richardson's Laboratory, South Reading. Sold wholesale and retail, at his office, No. 15, Hanover St., Boston, and by most Druggists and Merchants throughout the New England States.

Price 75 cents per bottle. His dry Bitters, put up in a pressed form, are 50 cents per paper.

july 18—3t

## SCYTHES, SCYTHE SNAITHS, RAKES.

THE Subscribers offer at wholesale and retail, a large assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, of all descriptions. Among those wanted at this season, they enumerate the following:

Farwell's Patent Cast Steel Scythes,
Farwell's Patent German Steel do.,
Metcalf's Superior Steel Back Scythes,
Metcalf's Superior Steel Scythes,
Taft's Cast Steel do.,
Field's Patent Scythe Snaiths,
Wilder's do. do.,
Lamson's do. do.,
Common Scythe Snaiths,
Hall's Superior Rakes,
Wilder & Eddy's do.,
Root's Superior Quality do.,
Gregory's Rakes, (3 qualities,)
Butterfield's Hay Forks,
Harlow's Patent do. do.,
Harlow's Steel Pronged Hoes,
Scythe Rifles, Whetstones, &c. Sickles &c.

Also—Ploughs, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, Straw Cutters, Pratt's Silk Reel, Churns, Grain Cradles, &c. &c.. with a full assortment of all kinds of Garden Seeds, Plants, Trees, Bird Seeds, &c. &c.

HOVEY & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
7 *Merchants Row, near State St. Boston.*

## NECK STOCK MANUFACTORY.

J. M. SHERBURNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer STOCKS, made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy SATIN STOCKS, made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine DICKEYS and BOSOMS; low priced STOCKS, of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ STOCKS made to order at two hours notice.

may 9 y

JOHN LEACH & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO LEACH, PAGE & GILMORE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WEST INDIA GOODS, TEAS, WINES, &c.
Also—Winter, Summer and Refined OIL
*No. 3, Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass.*
JOHN LEACH,
JOSEPH A GILMORE.

*For sale as above—at the manufacturer's price.* WILLIAM BROWN'S *No. 1 Silver Top, Sarsaparilla Compound, or Mead Syrup,* which was so much used the past Summer as a common beverage.

May 23—3m

## BONE MANURE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 32 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 37½ cts per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, Oyster Shell Lime, price 10 cts per bushel at the kiln; put up in casks 4 bushels each, at 60 cts per cask delivered at any part of the city.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.

feb 29tf NAHUM WARD.

## FULL BLOOD ANIMAL.

TO be sold, a fine full-blood BULL, his breed a cross by succession from Holderness, Denton, Admiral, Sir Isaac, Wye, Comet, &c. He may be seen and the terms known on application to the subscriber, on the Welles Farm, in Dorchester.

june27—tf A. GREENWOOD.

SCOTT'S NEWLY PATENTED CYLINDRICAL REVOLVING REFRIGERATOR—Constructed of Iron and Zinc, on an entire new principle, possessing great superiority over every other article of the kind ever offered in the market for beauty of style and security, and the only article yet made capable of generating Cold Air. They are designed for the use of Families, Hotels, Steamboats, Packets, &c. &c., in preserving provisions in warm weather and Southern climates—at the same time possessing the quality of a safety chest. Persons purchasing are requested to examine them. For sale by WM. E. COFFIN & CO. 14 Central wharf. a4—tf

## FARM WANTED.

WANTED, a small Farm in the vicinity of Boston, with good and convenient buildings thereon, well stocked with a variety of Fruit trees, for which cash will be paid. Any person having such a place for sale, by sending a description and price to this office, directed to O. N. S. may hear of a purchaser.

june27—2w*

## EXHIBITION OF PICTRUES.

BY the Ancient and Modern Masters, at Corinthian Hall, corner of Milk and Federal streets, (entrance in Federal street,) will open June 31, and continue so for a season of about three months.

W. HAYWARD respectfully apprises the admirers of the Fine Arts, in Boston and its vicinity, that to his collection of Pictures, so favorably received at the Athenæum Gallery, last year, have been added many new and superior works—amongst others, the magnificent chief d'œuvre of DON JUAN, HAIDEE, and LAMBRO, by Dubaffe, the Painter of the Temptation and Expulsion from Eden of Adam and Eve—Size by 12 feet 14.

Single admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.

june6—tf

## MOLE SKIN HATS.

A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by

J. M. SHERBURNE.
No. 42, Washington Street.

may9

MALDEN
DYEHOUSE
*OFFICE Corner of COURT & HANOVER ST.*
All Kinds of SILK COTTON & WOOLEN Garments
DYED and CLEANSED IN THE BEST MANNER
MERINO CASHMERE & ALL OTHER KINDS of SHAWLS CLEANS'D WITH THE
ORIGINAL FINISH,
also
CLEANSE CARPETS, RUGS, BLANKETS & QUILTS, TABLE COVERS, &c
In A Superior Style COLOURS WARRANTED
ALL GOODS RETURNED IN ONE WEEK.

AGENTS FOR RECEIVING GOODS.

L. B. George, New Bedford; Royal Whitton, Hingham; Wm. Gillis, Nashua; Bernard & Waning, Fall River; Wm. Reed, Taunton; T. J. Whitney, Nantucket; E. H. Burgin, Eastport, Me; Fairbanks & Smith, Provincetown, Cape Cod; J. Winchester, Gloucester; Willard Adams, Waltham; Sherman & Bigelow, Watertown; Enoch Stevens, North Andover; E. Sheppard, Salem; Eddy & Hathaway, South Bridgewater; J. H. Plympton, Newton; G. H. Brown, East Bridgewater; F. L. Dodge, Lowell; J. W. Badger, South Boston; Farwell & Co. Old Cambridge; Abigail Beck, Newburyport; Wm. J. Leighton, Portsmouth, N. H.; Jose P. Smith, Haverhill, Mass.; Mrs. H. W. Abbott, S. Andover; E. D. Stratton, Lower Falls, Newton; U. W. Noyes & Co. Worcester, R. I.; Partridge & Harding, Medway, Village; H. Cahlwell, Ipswich, Mass; R. Godrey, New Bedford & Fairhaven; A. H. Trask & Co. Manchester, Mass.; Leonard Day, Fitchburg. tf—july 4

## THE MOST POPULAR TEMPERANCE SUMMER BEVERAGE,

IS WM. BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND OR MEAD SYRUP. It is the true and genuine Article. Price fifty cents a bottle with the Soda.

To its extensive use the last summer is attributed in part the common prevalence of health during the summer season. This strength 4 the Sarsaparilla is extracted on an entire new plan, by a steam apparatus that prevents all evaporation, which is very much approved. When made a common beverage it will purify the blood and remove any humors from the system. At the rate it has commenced selling this season, I shall extract the strength from ten thousand pounds of Spanish Sarsaparilla. It differs entirely from the common Mead Syrup, and has already gained a reputation as high as its merits are unquestionable. Every body is sending for the article, and every body is complimenting it in the most flattering terms, indeed it is literally on the mouth of the whole community.

☞ NOTICE. As an evidence of the superiority of WM. BROWN'S No. 1, Silver Top Sarsaparilla Compound or Mead Syrup, over all other kinds, and to convince the public that it does contain the virtues of Sarsaparilla, the article that is celebrated for purifying the blood, and removing all humors from the system, and rendering the body healthy and strong. Certificate of P. B. Fessenden, I hereby certify that within the last two months, I have prepared in my mill, for William Brown, Chemist, 481 Washington st. Boston, *two thousand five hundred* pounds of the best of Spanish Sarsaparilla, the greater part is already noted up, in manufacturing his celebrated Mead Syrup. I have further orders to prepare more.

PHILIP B. FESSENDEN, West Cambridge, Mass.

No one doubts its superiority, after reading the direction which encloses the bottle. Many notices are omitted.

Dealers throughout the United states can be supplied at the manufactors prices, by all the wholesale Grocers and Druggist Stores. Families supplied by all the retail West India Good Stores in Boston, Salem, Portsmouth, Newburyport, Providence, Worcester, Newport, New-Bedford, Portland, Springfield: it will keep in all climates, it is well calculated for the Southern market.

*A new Beverage.* William Brown, 481 Washington, corner of Elliot street, Druggist and Chemist, sells a syrup with an effervescing powder, which makes a very agreeable beverage, particularly for warm weather. The principal ingredient in the beverage is iced water, a small quantity only of the syrup and powder being necessary to give it sprightliness and an agreeable flavor. It is strongly recommended not only as palatable, but a healthful drink, and its cheapness and convenience give it an additional recommendation. [Boston Daily Advertiser.

*Sarsaparilla.* William Brown, on the corner of Washington and Elliot streets, has a pure Sarsaparilla Syrup of great strength, which used with the powders he sells with it, forms a delightful foaming draught that may be prepared in an instant. He has great skill in getting up such luxuries. [Boston Trans.

*A Pleasant Drink.* One of the most agreeable summer drinks is Brown's Sarsaparilla Compound—prepared in Boston, of which Messrs. Lod and Stocker of this city has received a supply and sent us a sample. The press at the North are enthusiastic in its praise, as if it were a new and improved Champaigne. It not as relishing it is certainly more wholesome—and has as much brilliancy, if less devil in its sparkling effervescence. Let trial be made of it during the remnant of warm weather. (Charleston, S. C. Mercury.

A new article of drink is manufactured Wm. Brown's 491 Washington street, called "Sarsaparilla Compound," very pleasant and wholesome for warm weather. (Christian Watchman.

"As a drink," Wm. Brown's Sarsaparilla Compound excels any thing of the kind now in the market. This pleasant draft revives the soul,
And buoys all drooping spirits up,
And ye that grasp the poisoned bowl,
Now scize the Sarsaparilla cup.

The article is now for sale at every grocery store in Boston and vicinity. For genuine, call for Wm. Brown's Silver Top. It costs about one cent for a half pint tumbler. (Amesbury Courier.

*A Second Drink.* We have had the pleasure of drawing a cork from the second bottle of Brown's Sarsaparilla Mead, and a greater luxury on a hot day we know not of. It delights the palate, cools the stomach, and leaves the head unharmed. Such a drink is economical, pleasant, and healthy, worth more than fifteen gallons of the "critter," or a cart load of quack medicines.—For sale by Royal Whitton. [Gospel Witness, Hingham.

Families can be supplied at all the West India goods stores; none is genuine unless signed by the proprietor, Wm. Brown.

Dealers can be supplied at all the wholesale West India Goods and Druggist Stores in Boston at the Manufacturer's prices. Families can be supplied at most of the Stores in Framingham, Natick, Watertown, Brighton, Cambridge, Dorchester, Roxbury, Medway, Worcester, Leicester, Fitchburg, Leominster, and Brookfield. june27—3mo

## PLOUGHS.

JUST received and for sale an extensive assortment of Prouty & Mears' Celebrated Centre Draught, Green Sward and other PLOUGHS. Also, expand ng CULTIVATORS of the most approved construction.

E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, April 11, 1840. tf apll

## WINDLASS BEDSTEADS.

SWELLED Beam Windlass Bedsteads made in the most thorough manner, at reduced prices, for sale by MELLEN & HOPKINS, corner of Union and Ann streets. a4—tf

## THE PRACTICAL FARMER,

CONTAINING the Agricultural matter of the Cultivator for the year 1839, neatly printed in 8vo size, containing three hundred pages at the low price of 75 cents. For sale at this office.

june6—tf

## PARIS GLOVES.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE, large sizes; for sale by

J. M. SHERBURNE,
42, Washington Street.

may9

## THE PRACTICAL FARMER,

OR SPIRIT OF THE "BOSTON CULTIVATOR," containing a collection of valuable Essays on Practicable Agriculture, &c., &c., by WM. BUCKMINSTER. Just published by

D. H. WILLIAMS,
Feb. 1. tf No. 6 Water Street.

## CORN & GARDEN-SEED PLANTER.

THIS implement of husbandry, planned by William Buckminster, and manufactured by D. PROUTY & CO., 19 and 20, North Market street, operates as follows.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE PLANTER.

A horse is attached to the beam, and draws the Planter as he would a plough to furrow over the land. The row of teeth in the beam pulverizes the ground completely, and opens it to receive the seed.

A slide in the bottom of the hopper is drawn out by cogs on the wheel, and lets the seed drop out and down through the hind tooth, which is hollow, and as the furrow moves on the first mould falls in of itself behind the hollow tooth, and forms the corn to any depth we choose; and the wheel behind presses down the earth over the seed.

By turning a screw, the tooth is raised higher, or sunk deeper in the soil, and the seed is buried shallow or deep as we may wish. Another screw shortens or lengthens the slide, so as to let out more or less seed every time it is drawn out.

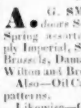
To plant corn we want in the wheel two cogs which strike the slide, and draw out the seed once in ano feet. If one cog only is screwed in, the seed is dropped in hills four feet apart. For turnip, onion, and other small seeds, we screw four cogs into the wheel, and then the hills are dropped one foot apart, the wheel being four feet in circumference.

In large fields, we can hock two Planters together, and one horse can easily draw both. Every mile he advances, his plants one acre—thus he can plant three acres in one hour, or, in a large field, thirty acres in ten hours.

This planter leaves the rows very straight, so that a plough or Cultivator can pass close to the young plants, and save much labor of the hand-hoe.

Many have witnessed its operation—among whom are Rufus Brewer Esq., Col. Wm. Hastings 2d., Doctor Simon Whitney, Payson Williams, Esq. tf—ap 18

## THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS,



Is invited to the extensive and choice collection of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. for sale by the Subscriber.

One assortment contains all the most superior kinds of seeds, raised *expressly* for us, by experienced cultivators, and are warranted of the best quality. Among some of the more important articles for the Farmer, at this season, may be named

| | |
|---|---|
| Long Orange Carrot, | Barley and Oats, |
| Altringham, do., | Spring Rye, |
| Genuine Sugar Beet, | Brown Corn, (true.) |
| Mangel Wurtzel, | Dutton and Parker Corn, |
| Turnips, (10 kinds.) | Robin Potatoes, |
| Drumhead Cabbage, Sup. | Millett, |
| Green Globe Savoy, do. do. | Buckwheat, &c. |

Together with every variety of vegetable seeds wanted for the garden; Clover, Herds Grass, Red Top Seeds, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cultivators, (2 sizes.) | Hoes, Rakes, and Dutch Scuffles, |
| Ploughs, 7 (sizes.) | Hedge Shears and Pruning Knives, |
| Seed Sowers, (2 patterns.) | Garden Trowels and Syringes, |
| Vegetable Cutter, (new article.) | Scythes, Sickles, &c. &c. |
| Hay and Straw Cutter, | |
| Shovels, Spades, & Forks, | |

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c., cultivated at our own garden, every one annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the flower garden.

SEEDS put up in BOXES, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail—every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *printed* direction, for their cultivation.

☞ A liberal discount allowed to country traders.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis*, on application.

HOVEY & CO.,
7 *Merchants Row, near State St., Boston.*

may9 y

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and the public, that he has expended about $6,000 in fitting up his establishment. His GRIST MILL is now, and on the most approved plan, and will grind fine Corn Meal at the rate of 25 bushels per hour. The FLOUR MILL has a set of four stones, and a cleanser on a new and improved plan, and a bolt different from any one ever put in operation. The Flour Mill and apparatus will manufacture 10 bushels of Rye or Wheat per hour, and, if supplied with good Wheat, he will warrant the flour in whiteness or quality, equal to the best of Genesee. Also, a bolt for the purpose of bolting Indian, India and Buckwheat, Meal, &c. The subscri

## ON DOMESTIC EMPLOYMENT.

Since industry is the aliment of contentment and happiness, our sex are privileged in the variety of employments that solicit their attention. These are so diversified in their combination of amusement with utility, that no room need be left for the melancholy of a vacant or listless mind.

Needle work in all its forms of use, elegance and ornament, has ever been the appropriate occupation of a woman. From the shades of Eden, when its humble process was to unite the fig-leaf, to the days when the mother of Sisera looked from her window, in expectation of a 'prey of divers needle work on both sides meet for the neck of those who take the spoil,' down to the present time, when nature's pencil is rivalled by the most elegant tissues of embroidery, it has been both their duty and their resource. While the most delicate effects of the needle rank high among accomplishments, its necessary departments are not beneath the notice of the most refined young lady. To keep her own wardrobe in perfect order, to pay just regard to economy, and to add to the comfort of the poor, will induce her to obtain a knowledge of those inventions by which the various articles of apparel are repaired, modified and renovated. True satisfaction and cheerfulness of spirit are connected with these quiet and congenial pursuits. This has been simply and fortunately expressed by one of our sweetest poets:

"It rains!" What lady loves a rainy day?
She loves a rainy day who sweeps the hearth
And threads the busy needle, or applies
The scissors to the torn and threadbare sheets.
Who blesses God that she has friends and home;
Who in the pelting of the storm will think
Of some poor neighbor that she can befriend;
Who trims the lamp at night and reads aloud
To a young brother, tales he loves to hear.
Such are not sad, even on a rainy day.

Knitting is a quiet employment, favorable to reflection, and though somewhat obsolete not unallied to economy. It furnishes a ready vehicle of charity to the poor, and is appropriate during the severity of the winter. The timely gift of a pair of coarse stockings has often relieved the sufferings and protected the health of many an ill-clad and shivering child. It seems to be well adapted to save those little fragments of time which might else be lost. Mrs Hannah More, whose writings impart dignity, and even sacredness to common things, was partial throughout her whole life to this simple employment. One of her most interesting and playful letters, accompanied a sample of this kind of industry, as a present to the child of a friend, and stockings of her knitting entered into her charities, and were even sold to aid missionary efforts in foreign climes.

Since the domestic sphere is entrusted to our sex, and the proper arrangements and government of a household are so closely connected with our enjoyment and virtues, nothing that involves the rational comforts of home is unworthy of attention. The science of housekeeping affords exercise for the judgment, and energy, ready recollection, and patient self possession, that are the characteristics of a superior mind. Its elements should be required in early life—at least its correspondent taste and habits should never be overlooked in female education. The generous pleasure of relieving a mother and friend from the pressure of care, will sometimes induce young ladies to acquaint themselves with employments which enable them, when the more complex duties of life devolve on them, to enjoy and impart the delights of a well ordered home. To be able to prepare for and preside at the table, which shall unite neatness with comfort and elegance—where prodigality is never admitted nor health carelessly impaired, is both an accomplishment and a virtue. [Mrs. Sigourney.

Method of Restoring Life to the Apparently Drowned; recommended by the 'Royal Humane Society of England,' instituted in the year 1774. Avoid all rough usage. Do not hold up the body by the feet, nor roll it on casks or barrels. Lose not a moment in carrying the body to the nearest house, with the head and shoulders raised. Place it in a warm room if the weather is cold. Preserve silence, and positively admit no more than three intelligent persons. Let the body be instantly stripped, dried and wrapped in hot blankets, which are to be frequently renewed. Keep the mouth, nostrils and throat free and clean. Apply warm substances to the back, spine, pit of the stomach, arm-pits and soles of the feet.—Rub the body with heated flannel, or cotton, or warm hands. Attempt to restore breathing by gently blowing with a bellows, into one nostril, closing the mouth and other nostril. Press down the breast carefully, with both hands, then let it rise again, and thus imitate natural breathing. Keep up the application of heat—continue the rubbing, increase it when life appears, and then give a tea-spoonful of warm water, or very weak brandy and water, or wine and water. Persevere for six hours. Send quickly for medical assistance.

Young Mechanics. There is no class of the community upon whom the future welfare of the country so depends, as upon the rising generation of young mechanics. If they are intelligent, sober, industrious, and consequently independent, able and accustomed to judge for themselves and governed in their own best interests—if they are men of this sort, the mechanics will form the strongest bulwark to our free institutions, and the best hope of the republic. [Sentinel and Witness.

The new Governor General of Cuba (one of the highest grandees of Spain,) is making himself as distinguished as his predecessors. Since January he has imprisoned 700 persons at Havana, for various crimes.

Paper was first manufactured in England in the reign of Elizabeth, by a German named Spielman. He was knighted by the queen, and obtained the exclusive privilege of gathering rags for ten years.

## STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

A meeting of citizens has been recently held in Philadelphia for the purpose of carrying out a design entertained for many years in that city, of erecting some monumental memorial of the Father of his Country. It was determined to construct an equestrian statue to Washington in Washington square; to be cast in a colossal form in iron manufactured from the Anthracite coal of Pennsylvania. PETRICH, the distinguished sculptor, and pupil of THORWALDSEN, is named as the artist to whom the execution of the work is to be entrusted.—The statue will be placed upon a pedestal of proportionate dimensions, containing appropriate bas-relief representations, in the full costume of the Revolution. The mode of raising the necessary funds for this undertaking is by subscriptions of one dollar per annum for one or more years.

The idea here indicated seems to be a very happy one; it unites two worthy ends. The memory of WASHINGTON will be perpetuated along with the patriotic associations arising from the quality and character of the domestic material, emblematical of the State's resources and prosperity, of which the honored offering is to be composed.

There have been various movements in different parts of the country from time to time, to erect appropriate monuments to the illustrious champion of American freedom. Congress has done a very liberal part—so far as resolutions go, but no farther. We are not aware of any great memorial of the hero in actual existence except our own Monument. The State of North Carolina did possess a noble statue of Washington done by CANOVA; but it was materially injured, we believe, by the burning of the State House at Raleigh some years ago. [Baltimore American.

We are pleased to see this movement of the Philadelphians, and we are pleased to see that the COSTUME of our beloved Washington is to be *that of the Revolution.* When we enter our own State house and see a certain white marble statue there in a foreign dress we suppose it at first to represent a Roman; but on a nearer approach we recognise our own Washington, and we are mortified to see him in disguise.

Well may the editor of the Baltimore American say as he has, "we are not aware of any great memorial; &c., except in Baltimore." When he went into our State house he probably thought he saw a foreigner in marble.—Ed.

Ancestors of Washington. The editor of "Bicknell's (Philadelphia) Reporter," has recently been favored, by a gentleman from England, with a highly interesting account of a monument in that country, erected to *the memory of Sir Lawrence Washington*, one of the ancestors of the beloved "Father of his Country." This monument is in Garden Church, in the county of Wiltshire; and was once a superb specimen of the "mural" style; and even now exhibits relics of richness and curious workmanship. It is finely carved out of the stone of that part of the country, and is surmounted with the family coat of arms, which form a rich emblazonment of heraldry; and although two hundred years have rolled away since it was erected, they are still burnished with gilding. The church which is an ancient Gothic edifice, is situated in the bosom of a fair country, and surrounded with trees. The country people have for many years been in the habit of conducting strangers to the church, for the purpose of pointing out the venerable memorial of the Washington family, who, in former ages, were the Lords of the Manor of Garsden, and the residents of the Court House, a building of the olden time, now gray with the lapse of centuries. This ancient seat is handsome, very old-fashioned, and built of stone, with immense solidity and strength. The walls of the house are five feet thick, and the entire residence is surrounded by a beautiful garden, and orchards. In the old parish archives, the Washington family are constantly referred to as the benefactors of the parish; and from the earliest recorded times they seem to have been the Lords of the soil at Garsden, down to the period of their leaving, when their seat passed into other hands.

From the church and Manor or Court House of Garsden, there are the remains of an ancient paved causeway, extending for about two miles, to the far-famed abbey and cloisters of Malmesbury, founded and endowed by King Athelstan; not only for its power and splendor in Catholic days, but also as being the birth place and residence of "William of Malmesbury," one of the earliest of British historians.

A Tornado. The town of Shrewsbury, York Co. Pa. was visited by a destructive tornado on the 8th inst., which blew down a great number of buildings, and two families were buried in the ruins. One lady was instantly killed, and several of the children were so dangerously wounded, that they are not expected to survive.

A starving man, who committed theft was asked by a pious person if his conscience had not cried out to him forbear. "Alas!" replied he, "if it did, the cries of my stomach were so much louder, that they prevented me from hearing those of conscience."

'Papa,' said a little fellow the other day, 'wasn't Job an editor?' 'Why—sonny?' 'Because the bible informs us that he had much trouble and was a man of sorrow all the days of his life!'

A *gentleman* is a fellow with a cigar in his mouth, a sword cane in his hand, two cents in his pocket, and no sense in his head. [Iowa Gaz.

"Them hanimals is wery numerous," as Mr. Weller observes.

The North Eastern disputed territory contains seven millions of acres, twice as much as the whole State of Connecticut.

Central America. We have much yet to learn from this interesting country. Another mad ruler, Morazan, has run away and the people have new hopes of a better government. Twenty-four of his adherents have gone with him, and after being harrassed by this fellow for nearly a dozen years, these central provinces now hope to enjoy peace. The Editors of the New York Express have received the following interesting intelligence, and dates to May 29, from Guatemala.

It is with no small degree of pleasure we announce to the public that those distinguished American travellers, Messrs. Stephens and Catherwood, the former well known throughout this republic, as the charge d' affaires of the United States to Central America, and who, durisg a residence of six months, has, by his urbanity and gentlemanly deportment, won the confidence and esteem of every citizen of Central America, have recently made a visit to the ruins which exist in Quirigua, and intended also to visit Quiche, and then to pass to the ruins of Palenque, in the province of Chiapas in Mexico.

These gentlemen manifest a great passion for whatever objects belong to antiquity, and are unceasing in their diligence, and seem willing to make every sacrifice to gain information regarding the early history of this country, and we do not doubt that in their recent exploration, they have encountered curiosities, &c. in this country, which will cause Central America to occupy a distinguished place among historians, and afford Mr Stephens ample materials to fill his journal, details of which will be sought for with avidity by every lover of nature and art; in fact, even in this benighted country, we, from the character and well-known ability, as well as the famed fertility of the imagination, and strict adherence to truth, which has ever characterised Mr. Stephen's writings, shall expect a rich treat—a detail of important information regarding the antiquities existing in this republic.

The following are the discoveries made in Quirigua:

One statue 10 feet high, lying upon the ground. One ditto 10 1-2 feet high, lying upon the ground, face looking toward the heavens. One ditto 26 feet high, inclining similar to the tower or steeple at Pisa. A monument 23 feet high, perpendicular, in the form of an obelisk, full of hieroglyphics, with a human statue cut upon its top, and some figures in its hands. Another statue 9 feet high, representing a woman. One other statue 19 feet high, representing on one side the figure of a woman, on the other a man, in good preservation. Another, the head of a giant, six feet in diameter. Two altars, most elegantly sculptured. One obelisk, 12 feet in height. Four other monuments in distant places, one of which is of a circular form, and upon a small eminence formed of stones, apparently brought from the river. In the centre between these four monuments, there is a huge round stone, which is wholly covered with hieroglyphics and inscriptions; beneath the stones are two human heads, covered nearly with vegetation, upon which the stone rests.

The above monuments are found about 3000 feet from the river Montagua. The time of Messrs. Catherwood and Stephens being short, they were unable to make discoveries in that place; but they are satisfied that these monuments, &c. can be removed and taken to the United States of America, which is their intention; while those of Palenque are so far in the interior, it would be impossible to remove them. We also learn that the human figures, and the ornaments which appear about them, are all similar to those of Palenque. In fact, this we consider only as a prelude to what we shall expect from these distinguished, persevering and scientific travellers.

We learn these gentlemen will continue their journey, and after their visit to Palenque, will proceed to Mexico. [N. Y. Express.

Early Marriages. Great as may be the inconveniences attending early marriages, they are not to be compared to those attending long engagements. The position of both parties is, in a manner, the reverse of that which they will respectively occupy in after life. The lady commands, the gentleman obeys, and when this state of things has lasted any length of time, it is no easy matter to restore them again to their natural state; for although no woman of sense who respects her husband and herself will ever wish to domineer, and no man of spirit would submit to it, yet the precise limits to which authority may fairly be extended on the one hand, and obedience expected on the other, are so ill defined, that it requires often great tact and management to adjust the balance; and this difficulty is naturally increased when the parties have been for a long time playing directly the contrary parts. Lovers, too, are naturally living in a complete state of deception and hypocrisy, in most places probably quite unintentionally; but where there exists a strong desire to please, there must also necessarily exist a strong anxiety to keep one's faults in the back ground, and exhibit only the most pleasing parts of one's character. Half the unhappiness that exists in married life, is, I believe, to be attributed to the discoveries that are constantly making of the great difference of dispositions before and after marriage. Then come accusations of deception—very unfairly, as I said before, the fraud was an involuntary one, and inherent in human nature; accusations are followed by recriminations and all the misery and bitterness of married life, merely because the lovers expected to marry angels, and find out that they are united to human beings like themselves.

Judge Smith, formerly Senator from South Carolina, in the Congress of the United States, died at his residence in Huntsville, Ala. on the 25th ult.

## WHIPPING DANDIES.

The New York Atlas is lashing some of the exquisites of that city. We copy an instance:

Another instance of the spirit of these Milliners is extant. An upper crust soap lock—not C—— W——, was much enamoured of a pretty Milliner. He addressed her on several occasions—she did not condescend to reply to him. Once as she was going from her vocation in Division street she was accosted by a poor woman, who, with tears in her eyes, told her that she was in a state of destitution—she had not fuel to warm her poor babes, nor food to give them. The weather was very inclement. It was cold, icy, cheerless winter. The fair milliner had nothing but good wishes to give to the unfortunate woman, and her heart was grieved. At this moment who should advance but this upper crust soap lock, who had dogged the Milliner's steps for many a day to her most supreme annoyance. She at once conceived the plan to aid the poor woman.

'My dear, delightful, delicious creature,' said the tailor-made and perfumed thing, 'why are you so cold to me.'

'How do I know you are sincere,' said the lady.

'Command me, beautiful creature,' said the upper crust.

'I have the need of five dollars,' said the Milliner.

'For what?' inquired the soap lock.

'For this poor woman who is in deep distress,' said the girl.

'D—— the woman,' said the uppercrust. 'It is you I love, not the antiquated creature who is doubtless an imposter.

'Call upon me to-morrow at No. —— Division street,' said the good girl to the poor woman, 'I will give you what I can.'

The woman went away blessing her, and her blessings were wafted to heaven by the ministering spirits, and no recording angel dropped a tear upon the blessings to wipe it out forever.

'Have you no money?' said the Milliner.

'None,' said the soaplock; 'but come and take a glass of wine.'

'If you will step in here I will,' said the Milliner.

The uppercrust depending upon his fashionable exterior, and his swindling propensities, readily assented, the more especially as the Milliner intimated that she would take him home afterwards.

They entered. The lady regaled herself, and then whispering to the confectioner, (we think it was Pease) who was known to her and to her family, told him not to let the 'gentleman' go without leaving his cloak or pantaloons in pledge for payment.

The uppercrust thought to get clear by leaving his card. It would not do. The confectioner was inexorable. He demanded that if he had no money he should leave his cloak or some other article. He could'nt think of parting with his beautiful cloak, because he had no other; but having another pair of pants at home, and being fortified with a pair of flannel drawers, he consented to leave his pantaloons, in pledge.

The uppercrust now proceeded, with his cloak well wrapped about him, to accompany the fair and spirited girl. She took him to a party. A number of guests were assembled. She whispered to the girls all she had done. The 'upper' was surprised to see so much company. But guess his astonishment when the ladies insisted upon his taking off his cloak.—Finding that he would not do it, they proceeded to disrobe him. Then was there a shriek of laughter, during which the unfortunate wretch bolted down stairs, amidst the ridicule of the whole party, heartily sick of the attempt to seduce modest worth, and firmly convinced that there were innocent, virtuous women, who with woman's wit were more than a match for any soaplock of the tribe. He never claimed his pantaloons, as a matter of course.

The Upright and the Downright Man. Adjutant S. of the sixth United States infantry had been promoted from the ranks for his gallantry. He was a plain, blunt man, from the state of steady habits, a good soldier, but as uncouth and ignorant of the usages of polite society as ever was Ethan Allen. From his rude sincerity on all occasions, he acquired the sobriquet of "The upright and the downright man."

We once, and once only, was present at a fashionable dinner party, where he was asked to take wine by a lady of high fashion. "No, I thankee, Ma'am. I've no 'casion," was his temperate and unsophisticated reply.

When he received official notice of his promotion, he lifted up his hands in thanksgiving, and exclaimed, "Lord wife, we're a captain!"

The regiment being on a march, the married officers posted in advance, to secure accommodation for their wives. One morning they entered a country town where were two inns, the one a new, neat building, which promised well. The other was a delapidated dwelling directly opposite, with a rum pole in front, from which swung a weather-beaten sign inscribed with the aristocratic and imposing word, "Hotel." The party would have halted at the better tavern, but the Upright and Downright man, was peremptory in the negative. "Don't you see this is a hottle?" said he, and there was no resisting his orthography or his argument.

At the "hottle" they breakfasted, and the Hebe who poured out their nectar happened to be a very tidy, genteel "lady," the innkeeper's daughter and heiress, no less. S. looked round uneasily as if he missed something. At last he brooke forth, "I say, gall! where's the taters!"

The young lady politely informed him that it was not the custom of the house to eat potatoes at breakfast.

"Lord!" exclaimed the Upright and Downright, in huge disdain. "A pretty hottle this, and no taters!"

S. was once excessively annoyed by a taproom oracle, who asked him a thousand impertinent questions about his rank, parentage, pay, perquisites, duties, &c.—At last the rough hewn officer intimated that his enquiries were disagreeable.—"A question's a question, Mister," said he, "but there's such a thing as too much pork for a shilling, and it's not civil to ask a man what his father died of."

The other was astonished, and demonstrated to the satisfaction of half a dozen by standing loafers, that he was a public servant, paid with the people's money, and that he had a right, as one of the people, to ask how his money went, and to receive an answer. "How much do *you* pay towards the army, or to maintain me?" he asked, beginning to feel a little wolfish about the neck and shoulders.

"Really, I can't say," replied the other.

"Do you think you pay a sixpence?"

"There's your money back then; and now we're quits," said the irritated soldier. "And now you sassy scoundrel, if you come for to go for to ax me another question, I'll knock you down. If that isn't upright, its downright—so hold your jaw." [Sunday Morning Atlas.

Vulgar Notions. There are many vulgar notions in the world, and there will continue to be many till the world comes to an end. Some people, for instance, think it impolitic to walk with the lady on the outside. It is a vulgar notion. The rules of politeness should be regulated by the convenience of society, and it is not convenient for ladies and gentlemen, when promenading, to change places at every corner. This notion originated in a queer way. Some years ago, when New York was undergoing improvements in every direction, the ladies were sometimes obliged to step off the curb stone, when they chanced to be on the outside, by reason of the encumbered condition of the side walks. To spare them this inconvenience, it became common to place them on the inside, so that when any steppings into the street had to be done, the gentlemen were the victims. Many persons construed this into gallantry for the ladies, and it is yet quite common to see vulgar people changing places at the corners, as if they knew all about how to be excessively polite.

Some people think it impolitic to shake hands with their gloves on. It is a vulgar notion. Gloves are intended for comfort and convenience; and it is neither comfortable nor convenient to pull them off and put them on as often as you happen to meet a friend. All you have to do is to give your friend, whether man or woman, a good honest, hearty shake, and let the glove stay where it is.

Some people think it impolitic to pick a bone with their fingers. It is a vulgar notion. Fingers were made before forks, and bones were made to pick. Besides, Shakspeare calls the fingers "these five pickers and stealers." It is quite evident, therefore, that fingers were made to pick with; and equally so that bones were made to be picked. Ergo, fingers are nature's forks, and nature seldom goes astray, unless in the shape of "Siamese Twins," a Belgian Giant, or a double-headed calf.

Some people think it impolitic to stare the ladies full in the face. It is a vulgar notion. When you stare long in a lady's face, it may be taken as a sign that you see something out of the common order of things; something to attract your attention, or win your attention, or win your admiration; and this is precisely what the women like. It is the business of their life to study how to be attractive, and when they spend half their time before the looking glass, it is only that they may spend the other half in being admired. Ergo, gaze at the women as much as you please. The more you gaze at them, the more they like it. [N. O. Sun.

The Whig and Ægis, of Haverhill, N. H. publishes the following view of

An Ideal Orrery. Conceive the sun represented by a globe two feet in diameter. At eighty-two feet distance, put a grain of mustard-seed, and you have the size and place of the planet Mercury, that bright and silvery point which is generally enveloped in the solar rays. At the distance of one hundred and forty-two feet lay down a pea; it will be the similitude of Venus, our dazzling evening and morning star. Two hundred and fifteen feet from the central globe place another pea, only imperceptibly larger; that is man's WORLD, (once the centre of the universe!) the theatre of our terrestrial destinies, the birth-place of most of our thoughts! Mars is still smaller, a good pin's head being his proper representative, at the distance of three hundred and twenty-seven feet; the four small planets, Vesta, Juno, Ceres and Pallas, seem as the least possible grains of sand, about five hundred feet from the sun; Jupiter as a middle-sized orange, distant about a quarter of a mile; Saturn with his ring, a lesser orange, at the remoteness of two-fifths of a mile; and the far Uranus dwindled into a cherry, moving in a circle three quarters of a mile in radius.

Such is the system of which our puny earth was once accounted the chief constituent—a system whose real or absolute dimensions are stupendous, as may be gathered from the size of the sun himself—the glorious globe around which these orbs obediently circle—which has a diameter nearly four times larger than the immense interval which separates the moon from the earth. Compare this mighty diameter, for the space of nine hundred thousand miles, with the assumed diameter of two feet, and the proportion will tell by how many times the supposition orbit of Uranus should be enlarged! The dimensions of the system surpass all effort to embody them; and yet a wider knowledge of the universe shows that they belong only to our first or smallest order of infinities.

Money is said to be very scarce in Cincinnati, and business extremely dull.

The Cobra de Capello, Hood... Spectacle Snake. This deadly se... is so denominated, from its being ... habit of expanding, when irritated, ... over the face, similar in appearance ... cowl of a monk. There are also two livid spots, resembling a pair of ... lenses, connected by an arch, alike ... plimented, which correctly, repres... pair of spectacles. The bite of this ... occasions death in somewhat less ... half an hour after it has inflicted its w... It is very common in most parts of I... and during the rainy seasons is extr... apt to steal into houses, to shelter ... against the inclemency of that dest... element, proving a dangerous ... among families, who are not aware ... it proves too late, that this deadly r... is living unobserved, in the midst of ... There is however, one vigilant little ... my to this snake, which is ever in p... of him, and that is the "mon goose" ... snake weasel. This creature is abo... size of a ferret, partakes largely of ... odour of musk, and is capable of bei... mesticated, so as to become as fam... a house cat. When a "Cabro de C... lo" perceives this weasel, he coils h... up, emitting at the same time a most ... effluvium, the natural effect of terr... alarm. The mon goose runs rou... enemy backwards and forwards, ... being fixed intently on its victim ... when the critical opportunity offers ... effects a sudden spring upon his sc... seizing him behind the "occiput," ... passing its teeth through the spine. S... the weasel be bitten it immediately s... pers off into the garden, or some ... near at hand, and medicates upon ... culiar herb, which proves an a... against the "venom" of the ser... There are few families in India th... without these little useful animals ... run about the house, and are exce... familiar in their habits. They are e... destructive to rats, mice, and other q... rupedal vermin. There are a cl... rather "caste" of natives, termed "S... Wallers," or snake-catchers; these are in the habit of going about exh... a variety of venomous serpents, ... they carry with them in fitly const... baskets. This is a dangerous pract... About three years since, one of th... abond fraternity whilst amusing a... assemblage of spectators by the exhib... of his feats with six large "Cobra de ... pellos," during the act of charming ... with the modulations of his pipe, ... the snakes contrived to seize him ... wrist. The poor itinerant imme... felt conscious of his horrible fate; ... was copiously administered to hi... without producing any salutary eff... He was conveyed to an adjoining ... house, where in less than twenty m... he expired, under the most agonizing ... vulsions.

Animal Sagacity. Wolves hu... great cunning, and concert warlike ... agems. A gentleman, walking ... fields, perceived a wolf who seemed ... watching a flock of sheep. He to... shepherd, and advised him to set h... on him. "Not so," answered the ... herd; "yonder wolf is there only to ... my attention, and another wolf lurk... the other side, only watches the m... when I shall let loose my dog upon ... to carry off one of my sheep." The ... tleman willing to be satisfied of the ... promised to pay for the sheep, a... thing happened just as the shepherd foretold. Does not so well conce... stratagem evidently prove, that th... wolves had agreed together, one to ... the other to hide himself? and how ... possible to agree in this manner w... the help of speech? A sparrow poss... himself of a swallow's nest, and the ... low called for help to expel him; ... sand swallows flew immediately to ... the sparrow, who, being covered on ... side, and presenting only his large ... at the straight entrance of his nest ... invulnerable, and made the boldest a... ant repent his rashness. After a q... of an hour's combat, the swallows ... peared; the sparrow thought himself conqueror, and the spectators judged the swallows had abandoned the under... king. Not at all; they soon returned ... the charge, and each being provided ... a little of that tempered earth of ... they make their nest, they fell at once on the sparrow, and inclosed him ... nest to perish there, since they could ... drive him thence. [Pere Bougeant.

## BANK NOTE TABLE.

☞ The Bills of all the Banks in the New E... States which are in good credit, are received ... deposit, by the following Banks, viz:—Athen... Eagle, Freemans, Globe, Granite, Hamilton, ... Mechanics', Merchants', North, South, State, ... Shoe and Leather Dealers', Tremont, Trader... mut, Union, and Washington.

☞ The Suffolk Bank transacts the business ... to the Country Banks, for the above mentioned ...

☞ Bills of the following Banks are not re... the Associated Banks:—

MASSACHUSETTS.

Middling Interest Bank, Boston.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at South...

*Charters annulled by the Legislature.*

Fulton Bank, } Boston.
Commonwealth Bank, } Boston.
Franklin Bank, } Boston.
Lafayette Bank, } Boston.
Nahant Bank, at Lynn.
Chelsea Bank, at Chelsea.
Middlesex Bank, at Cambridge.
Roxbury Bank, } Roxbury.
Bank of Norfolk, } Roxbury.

MAINE.

City Bank, of Portland.
Frankfort Bank, at Frankfort.
Agricultural Bank, at Brewer.
Oxford Bank, at Fryeburg.
Damariscotta Bank, at Newcastle.
Georgia Lumber Company, Portland.
Bangor Commercial Bank, Bangor.
Calais Bank, at Calais.
Bank of Old Town, } Orono.
Still Water Canal Bank, } Orono.
Bank of Westbrook, at Westbrook.
Washington County Bank, at Calais.
Mercantile Bank, at Bangor.
Globe Bank, at Bangor.
People's Bank, at Bangor.
Penobscot Bank, at Bangor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Wolfborough Bank, at Wolfborough.
Concord Bank, at Concord.

CONNECTICUT.

Stamford Bank, at Stamford.
Bridgeport Bank, at Bridgeport.
Fairfield County Bank.